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## West Germany Postpones Building Nuclear Complex

By John Vinocur  
BONN, May 16 (NYT) — West Germany, in a reaction to the nuclear accident in Harrisburg, Pa., announced today with a decision to indefinitely postpone construction of a nuclear reprocessing plant central to the nation's energy program for the next two decades.

Although rejection of the plant at Gorleben, near the East German border, was announced by the government of Lower Saxony, the state where the facility was to have been built — it came after consultations with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The decision reflected substantial public resistance to the plan and a conviction among members of all major political parties that attitudes about nuclear energy would have to settle before new work could begin.

In a televised speech in Hannover, the state premier, Ernst Albrecht, a Christian Democrat, said that even if all health risks for the population involved in a reprocessing plant were removed, "the doubt question remains — if construction of such a facility is indispensable and if it can be carried out politically."

Mr. Albrecht received unanimous backing from his party and the Social Democrats, who make up the parliamentary opposition in Lower Saxony, on the issue.

**Gives Schmidt Time**  
Mr. Schmidt has stated clearly that West Germany, which has only limited energy resources, cannot renounce its nuclear development plans. But the Gorleben decision gives the government time to strengthen its security measures and convince the public that it has taken all possible steps to develop alternative energy sources.

The delay also allows the chancellor to smooth over divisions within his party on the nuclear issue. As an indication that the government was regarding the Gorleben decision as a pause rather than a halt in developing nuclear plants, Interior Minister Gerhard Baum said that the coalition stood by its concept of building an integrated disposal and reprocessing system and would discuss locating it elsewhere than Gorleben.

Court decisions and a nuclear development law here have made the development of new disposal systems a prerequisite for the construction of nuclear power plants, but Mr. Baum said that it did not seem to him that the granting of construction licenses would be halted by the action in Lower Saxony.

Mr. Albrecht appeared to give the government at least a temporary way out of the disposal problem by saying his state is ready to set up long-term, although nonpermanent, dumps for nuclear waste with low- and middle-level radioactivity in its underground salt caverns. But there may be court challenges by nuclear opponents against this scheme, which could be regarded as failing to meet the requirements for disposal laid down in a 1977 law.

**Open Question**  
The transformation of the salt domes into permanent storage sites remains an open question, however. Mr. Albrecht said that he would permit further geological testing of the salt domes in order to determine their suitability as an ultimate waste storage facility.

The government's long-term aim for the site at Gorleben was to consolidate both the reprocessing facility and the disposal unit into a \$6-billion complex.

Reprocessing plants extract fissionable plutonium from uranium after it has been used in conventional nuclear plants. This plutonium can be used to make nuclear weapons. Resistance to the construction of the plant always existed in the area around Gorleben, but it became the focal point for West German anti-nuclear forces after the accident at Three Mile Island, near Harrisburg.

There were large demonstrations throughout the country and public opinion polls showed that a majority of the population opposed new nuclear plant construction. West Germany now has 14 nuclear power plants in operation, producing about 3 percent of the country's energy needs. Nine plants are being built.

If their construction is completed, total power generated by nuclear plants will be more than 18 million kilowatts. But the amount falls short of the original goal of having nuclear plants produce about 10 percent of West German power by 1985.

## Gandhi Leads Protest March

NEW DELHI, May 16 (Reuters) — Former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who faces special court proceedings, led thousands of her supporters today in a protest march against the Janata Party government.

Tens of thousands of people marched through the streets of Old Delhi waving flags and chanting slogans against Prime Minister Morarji Desai's government.

Mrs. Gandhi, 61, who with others faces charges arising from her 21 months of emergency rule, told the crowd: "I am prepared to go to jail if it will help the government solve any of the country's problems."

## Calls Shortages Inevitable

## Carter Says Public Ignores Energy Crisis

By Richard Halloran  
WASHINGTON, May 16 (NYT) — President Carter scolded the American people yesterday for what he said was their refusal to recognize that the nation is confronted with an energy crisis.

Speaking to a gathering of businessmen at the White House, Mr. Carter said that "the American people refuse to face the inevitable prospect of fuel shortages."

He asserted that they are looking for scapegoats in believing that the federal government has conspired with the oil companies to bring about shortages. "That is obviously a false analysis or premise," he said.

Mr. Carter also repeated his criticism of Congress for not giving him what he called adequate support on energy legislation. He pointed particularly to the defeat last week of his proposal for rationing gasoline in emergencies, calling the vote "a remarkable demonstration of political timidity."

There were also these developments on energy matters here yesterday:

• The Federal Trade Commission reported that the current gasoline shortage may be contrived but offered no hard evidence to substantiate the claim. The commission has been investigating the possibility despite a lack of cooperation from the Justice Department, the Energy Department and the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio.

• Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., charged that 16 major oil companies had made profits on domestically produced crude oil of from 144 percent to 389 percent of the cost of production. Sen. Eagleton said that the figures showed that price controls should not be removed from that oil.

• The speaker of the House, Rep. Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., said that he did not see any way that Congress could meet the president's challenge to come up with an emergency gasoline rationing plan within 90 days. "Right now," he said, "the votes aren't there for any kind of plan." The House turned down Mr. Carter's proposal last week, 246-159, where 106 Democrats joined an almost solid bloc of Republicans in voting against it.

• Stuart Eizenstat, the president's chief adviser on domestic matters, said that it was possible that current gasoline price increases in California were not warranted and that there might have been an excessive buildup of stocks in products other than gasoline there.

[Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California met Mr. Carter today at the White House and said afterward that the president would put federal regulations into effect to ease California's gasoline crunch, United Press International reported.]

"He says May will be the worst month and in June things will get better," Gov. Brown said. The governor said that the plan would give him more control over gasoline in the state, tighten enforcement of the 55 mph speed limit and loosen air quality requirements.]

• The Energy Department announced that it would re-examine its regulations to determine whether gasoline dealers were getting adequate price margins to cover their costs and to determine whether the rules could be made more clear.

The gathering at the White House was called to build support for the president's decision to remove price controls from domestically produced crude oil and the windfall profits tax that has been proposed to accompany it.

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal told the assembly of about 200 businessmen — including oil company executives and leaders of automobile associations — that most of the American people believed two years ago that there was no energy problem and continues to believe so.

## Khomeini Cites Economy In Restricting Executions

From Agency Dispatches  
TEHRAN, May 16 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini ruled out mercy today for "traitors" of the shah's regime but said that a limit on executions by Islamic revolutionary groups was necessary for economic revival in Iran.

He said that his ban on executions of those not accused of murder or torture leading to death should not be considered an amnesty for the "traitors, counter-revolutionaries and remnants of the accused Pahlavi regime."

Rather, he said, his order was intended to help to revive economic activity — which, Premier Mehdi Bazargan has asserted, has been paralyzed by the purges and executions — and to prepare for the transition to an Islamic republic.

The statement was issued by the secretive Revolutionary Council, which Ayatollah Khomeini leads.

Islamic demonstrators armed with knives and clubs stopped a performance of a controversial play tonight, wrecking the stage and beating the playwright, witnesses said. Shots were fired as the audience fled from the university building where the play was being performed. At least two persons were injured.

The play, entitled "Abbas Agha: A Worker from Iran National," has been surrounded in controversy since it opened last week. It makes fun of Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi and the state radio and television chief, Sadeq Ghotbzadeh. The Iran National Co. assemblies Iran's most popular car from British-supplied Chrysler parts. Witnesses said that the demonstrators arrived in four buses owned by Iran National.

Meanwhile, an Islamic court in the northwest city of Khui executed Maj. Massoud Shafii, who had been the local chief of SAVAK, the shah's secret police, a newspaper reported today. Maj. Shafii was charged with arming villagers to attack the city and with opening fire on its residents.

In other developments, Sheikh Sadeq Khalkhali, the chief of the central revolutionary court in Tehran, said today that Islamic law



MEETING IN MOSCOW — President Tito of Yugoslavia (left) is greeted by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev (center) and Marshal Tito's arrival in Moscow for four days of unofficial talks on the strained relations between the countries.

## U.S. Strain Seen

## Hanoi Agrees to Let 10,000 Exit Monthly

By Richard Weintraub  
WASHINGTON, May 16 (WP) — Vietnam announced yesterday that it is prepared to release as many as 10,000 refugees a month directly to countries willing to receive them.

The offer was reportedly intended to alleviate the burden that Vietnamese "boat people" have placed on the countries of Southeast Asia. But it will present an immediate and serious problem for countries that have shown a willingness to resettle the refugees — mainly the United States, France and Australia.

United Nations officials had indicated that Vietnam was prepared to allow persons to leave to join relatives abroad, but the magnitude of yesterday's announcement raises unexpected problems. The volume of emigrants proposed by Hanoi could prove extraordinarily embarrassing to the United States if it could not or would not accommodate them, an administration official concerned with immigration matters said.

The total anticipated cost of refugee resettlement at current levels, the official said, may exceed \$300 million a year. Congress seemed reluctant to go higher if it eventually agrees to meet that figure.

**Strained to Limit**  
U.S. quotas for refugee resettlement are already strained to the limit by the influx of Indo-Chinese, coupled with an unexpected flow of Jews from the Soviet Union. The State Department's refugee program is expected to run out of funds by the end of this month, according to Ambassador Dick Clark, the special envoy in charge of refugee affairs.

Even if Congress approves a request for \$100 million in supplemental funds, Mr. Clark said, there could be a period of up to two months during which U.S. refugee programs would be forced to a halt.

More than 250,000 refugees are waiting in camps in Malaysia and Thailand for permanent resettlement. The monthly flow of refugees has been increasing steadily since September, reaching almost 24,000 last month, according to figures compiled by the State Department. Laosians are fleeing to Thailand as Vietnamese continue to flee by boat. The figures do not include an estimated 150,000 Cambodians in Thai camps, because most are believed to want to return home when conditions permit.

Vietnam's offer came at a meeting yesterday in Jakarta, Indonesia, to look for interim solutions of the increasingly troublesome refugee problem in Malaysia and Thailand, the main stopping points for Vietnamese leaving by boat.

**Applications Accepted**  
"We are ready to give full permission to those Vietnamese who wish to leave the country to do so to join their families or to settle," Ambassador Vu Huong said, according to agency reports. He said that Vietnam had decided to send persons directly to countries willing to receive them, so as to ease the burden on neighboring countries. Hanoi had already accepted 20,000 applications, he said, and it was prepared to allow as many as 10,000 departures a month.

Hanoi's decision was applauded by U.S. officials and the private agencies responsible for refugee resettlement, but several sources expressed reservations about U.S. ability and willingness to cope with an increased flow.

[Robert Oakley, head of the U.S. delegation in Jakarta, said that the proposal was unrealistic because Hanoi has made it clear it will not

## In U.S. Senate Vote Lifting of Sanctions On Rhodesia Urged

By Robert G. Kaiser  
WASHINGTON, May 16 (WP) — Demonstrating its distaste for the Carter administration's policy on southern Africa, the Senate voted overwhelmingly last night for the speedy removal of economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

By a vote of 75 to 19, the Senate adopted a "sense of the Congress" resolution that declared that the recent Rhodesian elections were free, that the new Rhodesian government in Salisbury satisfies U.S. demands for black majority rule and that the sanctions therefore should be lifted.

The vote was a blow to the administration but senior officials said that it could have been worse. The Senate did not enact legislation that would have bound the United States to lift the sanctions at once.

This distinction essentially was cosmetic because the Senate went on record decisively as favoring U.S. acceptance of the internal settlement in Rhodesia worked out by Ian Smith and other leaders there.

**Helms 'Delighted'**  
Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., the leader of the Senate supporters of the internal settlement, said he was delighted with the vote. Sen. Helms said that the Senate had sent a message to President Carter that "enough is enough" and that it was time to change the administration's approach to Rhodesia.

Aides to Sen. Helms said that it was clear that the Senate eventually would vote to compel the administration to lift the sanctions.

The Senate approved legislative language calling on Mr. Carter to report to Congress by June 30 on whether he found the Rhodesian elections to have been free and fair. Under legislation passed by Congress last year, if Mr. Carter finds that the elections met the standards, he must lift the sanctions.

If Mr. Carter finds that the elections were not free and fair, Congress still could mandate an end to the sanctions. Such action would be subject to a presidential veto, but even Mr. Carter's allies in the Senate seemed gloomy about the ultimate prospect of maintaining the administration's firm line on Rhodesia.

The first public statements by officials of the new British government have reinforced the view that the British-U.S. policy is likely to work out an orderly approach to the sanctions questions and to the larger problem of finding a solution to the Rhodesian problem.

The administration tactic had been to head off Sen. Helms by winning floor approval for legislation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Carter Reported to Favor Soviet Trade Compromise

By Oswald Johnston  
WASHINGTON, May 16 — After months of internal debate, the Carter administration has decided to seek the waiver of a law restricting trade preferences for the Soviet Union, without demanding written assurances that Soviet Jews will be allowed to emigrate freely, authoritative sources say.

President Carter and his principal advisers are looking for a way to grant tariff benefits and expanded credit privileges to the Russians at the summit meeting planned with President Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna next month. Similar privileges are being worked out for China.

A decision had long been awaited from Mr. Carter on how to circumvent the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which links Soviet emigration policies with the granting of most-favored-nation trading status. The 1974 amendment has kept U.S.-Soviet trade arrangements in limbo, and has acted as a constant irritant in relations between the powers.

That legislation, sponsored by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, permits the president to waive its restrictions if he has received "assurances that the emigration practices... will benefit the achievement of free emigration."

Intense Struggle  
The administration's decision to absolve the Russians of a need to give formal assurances of relaxed emigration policies reportedly overrules advice from State Department legal experts, who have argued that the Soviet assurances should be in writing. An intense struggle is expected in Congress, in addition to the looming battle to ratify the strategic arms agreement which is to be the centerpiece of the Vienna summit.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and his principal adviser on Soviet affairs, Marshall Shulman, are understood to have argued that the Russians would never agree to give explicit assurances concerning treatment of their own citizens. An agreement to exchange letters or similar documents on the issue, it was argued, would be tantamount to admission that Washington could interfere in what the Kremlin regards as internal state security.

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Mr. Vance, at a meeting on April 27 with Soviet Ambassadors Anatoli Dobrynin, are understood to have proposed that the Russians agree to accept a unilateral U.S. statement declaring that certain current Soviet emigration procedures have become the norm and are expected to continue. "No written statement is required" from Moscow, a senior official has said.

Three specific aspects of emigration policy would be covered in the U.S. statement of assurances, provided that the Russians accept this procedure:

• Rate of emigration of Soviet Jews and others: Exit visas last month reached an all-time monthly high of just more than 5,000. More than 50,000 Jews are expected to leave the country this year, compared to 31,000 last year and an average of only 16,000 annually between 1974 and last year.

• Processing of exit visa applications and harassment of Jews and other minorities who want to leave: Administration officials believe that procedures are gradually becoming regularized. A ranking official said: "The harassing and harassment that used to take place is diminishing, and I hope can disappear entirely."

• Treatment of hard-core cases, known as refuseniks: Administration officials point to the spontaneous

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## East Bloc Armies Start Maneuvers

VIENNA, May 16 (AP) — The Shield 79 maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact countries began today in western Hungary, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported. It gave no indication on the size of units taking part or of the maneuvers planned duration.

The Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, flew to Budapest yesterday. Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the Soviet commander in chief of Warsaw Pact forces, had arrived earlier with his chief of staff, Gen. Anatoli Gribkov. Hungarian President Pal Losonczi attended the start of the maneuvers.

MTI had caused a sensation with a report last week that Romanian officers and soldiers would take part as well as units from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. Romania said yesterday that it had sent staff officers only, as in past Warsaw Pact maneuvers.

## Brown Warns Defense Ministers

## A SALT Defeat Cited as Peril to NATO

By David Haworth  
BRUSSELS, May 16 (HT) — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said today that the future cohesion of the NATO alliance would be endangered if the Senate failed to ratify the strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union, which is to be signed next month in Vienna by President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

A final communiqué after talks by NATO defense ministers said that all governments in the alliance "welcomed the agreement in principle between the United States and the Soviet Union in the strategic arms talks." It added that "equitable limitation of nuclear weapons capabilities will improve the security of NATO."

Clearly this was the passage that Mr. Brown needed to take back to Washington as a contribution to the ratification battle with the Senate that the administration faces.

He said at NATO headquarters today that there would be "considerable concern about the cohesion and continuity of American leadership" on the part of other NATO members, if SALT-2 were not ratified. He added that failure to ratify would make U.S. relations with its allies more difficult. "I believe they would act with consternation if the treaty is not ratified," he said.

The alternative to a SALT-2 agreement could be an all-out arms race between the superpowers, Mr. Brown said. Should this happen, however, he was confident that the United States would be able to match any arms increases by the Soviet Union. "We have the economic capacity and the technology, and I believe that in an all-out race we would win. But the situation would be much more dangerous, more expensive, and in general it would be a much more uncomfortable world."

On the question of the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons, Mr. Brown said that the alliance would reach a decision this year on new nuclear weapons systems to counter a growing Warsaw Pact threat to Western Europe, specifically that posed by the SS-20 mobile missile, which can reach any major target in NATO's European area from positions deep inside Warsaw Pact territory.

He said that if the Soviet Union were tempted to make a pre-emptive strike by using such a weapon,



Harold Brown speaks to press after Brussels NATO meeting.



## Bonn Is Silent

French-German Clash  
On Plutonium Denied

PARIS, May 16 (UPI) — A report of a quarrel between France and West Germany over the handling of West German nuclear fuel reprocessed at a French plant was denied today by a French Foreign Ministry spokesman.

3 Policemen Die  
In Embassy Raid  
In San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, May 16 (UPI) — Leftist rebels tried to take over the South African Embassy last night but were driven off in a shootout with police, authorities said. Three policemen were killed and one was injured seriously in the gunbattle, a government spokesman said.

Col. Rafael Lima, presidential press spokesman, said that eight men with machine guns and pistols drove to the office building that houses the South African Embassy and tried to rush inside. Shooting started as police guarding the embassy, one block from the U.S. Embassy, stopped them, Col. Lima said.

He said that the gunmen were members of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, the student-worker group that is holding the French and the Venezuelan ambassadors hostage in their embassies.

In a San Salvador suburb yesterday, police dispersing an anti-government demonstration in front of a church shot and killed two students and injured a third, and gunmen then shot and killed a policeman, authorities said.

Radio reports from the city of Santa Ana said that guerrillas set fire to the Costa Rican consulate. A communiqué from a group called the Armed Liberation Forces took responsibility for that attack.

had never contested West Germany's right to remove its plutonium from the plant and that an agreement on its handling had been reached. "This agreement had existed since last February and was concluded 14 days ago," the spokesman said. He gave no details.

West Germany sends spent reactor fuel to a plant at La Hague, France, where it is reprocessed to recover its plutonium. It was reported (IHT, May 16) that France was refusing to return to the plutonium to West Germany without guarantees that it would be used only for peaceful purposes.

The report said that West Germany interpreted the French stand to mean that it could not be trusted with plutonium, the main explosive in nuclear weapons.

There was no immediate comment from Bonn on the report. West Germany, which renounced nuclear weapons when it began to rearm after World War II, intends to use the reprocessed plutonium as fuel to certain kinds of reactors.

"There has ever been a Franco-German quarrel about the plutonium," the French spokesman said. "Both governments agree that plutonium is much too sensitive a material to be under transportation rules set by businesses. The two governments thus have decided to set [the procedures for] returning the plutonium."

Portuguese Journalist  
On Trial for TV Show

LISBON, May 16 (Reuters) — A Portuguese journalist went on trial today on charges of incitement in connection with a television program on abortion.

Maria Antonia Palla, who now works for the national news agency, was one of the authors of the program "Abortion Is Not a Crime," shown in February, 1976. Abortion is illegal in Portugal.



CLEAR SKIES — A satellite photo received yesterday at the Bochum observatory in West Germany shows continental Europe and much of England almost free of cloud, while the west of the British Isles and the Atlantic coast were covered.

## Afghans Observe Tradition of Grim Ferocity

By Jonathan C. Randal

KABUL, Afghanistan (WP) — The British troops who died here by the thousands in three wars against Afghan tribesmen in the 19th and early 20th centuries called Afghanistan "the Grim." The nickname still fits, judging by current tales of torture, mutilation, mass reprisal killings and indiscriminate bombings.

Such are the stories that emerge from the nearly year-old conflict between insurgent Muslim tribesmen and urban guerrillas on the one hand, and the Soviet-backed army and ruling Khalqi (Masses) Party on the other.

Due process has never been much in fashion in Afghanistan,

and little mercy is shown either by the Islamic faithful, who are leading a holy war against "Godless Communists," or by government forces intent on establishing a new Marxist order.

Some of the government's Soviet advisers were among victims slain during a mid-March uprising in the western city of Herat. Witnesses said that they were systematically hunted down by assassination squads in house-to-house searches.

Tortured to Death  
"My driver, who was in Herat at the time, saw a Russian flushed out from under a table in his house," a Kabul resident said. "He tried to scramble over his garden wall but was caught, undressed and tortured to death. They stuffed his genitals in his mouth. The squads 'went berserk' and slaughtered Khalqi Party workers, he said."

Conservative estimates put the Herat death toll at 5,000, including people killed both during the uprising and in government reprisals in the city and nearby villages in strafing and bombing attacks. Soviet pilots appeared to be involved in the reprisals. Reliable sources who were in Herat at the time heard Russian-language messages to air controllers.

The governor of a province northwest of the old capital of Ghazni was said to have been skinned alive recently. The government bombed the area in retaliation.

In the southern city of Kandahar, a senior Khalqi official and three aides recently executed a man in the city center. Diplomatic sources said that the executioners "appeared to be enjoying themselves immensely."

"Growing Resentment"  
The government theory seems to be, "If you hit hard enough, your enemies will recoil," a resident said. "The authorities appear more concerned with buying time than with the consequences of growing resentment."

Tens of thousands of Afghans are estimated to have been arrested since the April 27 revolution that brought Nur Mohammed Taraki to power last year. President Taraki said on the first anniversary of the revolution that he had pardoned 1,300 political prisoners but that 1,100 remained in jail. Two months ago, his right-hand man, Hafizullah Amin, told overseas that political prisoners numbered 1,300.

Particularly hard-hitting government reprisals have been reserved for mountain villages in insurgent strongholds such as the eastern provinces of Kunar and Paktia. The insurgents' favorite victims are

said to be Soviet advisers and their dependents, government and party officials, and schoolteachers identified with the new order and its reforms, which include literacy courses for women.

Government reprisal policy appears to be less selective. There have been stories of indiscriminate use of napalm, high-explosive bombs, artillery, helicopter gunships and killer punishment squads.

A young man named Masur, interviewed in Pakistan, said that perhaps as many as 300 of his fellow villagers were killed on April 20 in Herat, near the Kunar province capital of Asadabad. "The night before the mujahideen [insurgents] had attacked an army base and killed three Russian advisers," he said. "So the next day they came with 200 soldiers, five Russian advisers and some Khalqi Party militia in civilian clothes."

The soldiers knocked on doors and told the people to run for their lives. The unlucky ones were gathered in two mosques, then the women and children were told to go home. The men's hands were tied behind their backs. Some of the men were soldiers on leave. They protested. They showed their army boots. Others had Khalqi Party cards, to no avail. They were shot down with Kalashnikov sub-machine guns. Many soldiers were crying.

Tales like this one do little to endear the Russians to the Afghans. All Soviet dependents were recalled from the provinces and sent home after the Herat uprising. Russian still in Kabul rarely leave the heavily guarded 20-acre Soviet Embassy. When they do, they move in groups of two and three, and tend to look nervously about them. Even on their weekly mass shopping expeditions they are bused around under guard.

Even the Khalqis in the cities are not safe, according to diplomats who report occasional assassinations of party officials. An Afghan acquaintance from pre-revolutionary times came up to a returning visitor and said, "We will cut off the heads of these lying bastards as soon as we can." In Afghanistan, that does not pass for idle talk.

## Killings Reported

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 16 (Reuters) — Muslim guerrillas besieging the town of Khost in eastern Afghanistan have captured members of a convoy of fleeing government supporters and executed the men among them after summary roadside trials, travelers from Afghanistan said today.

Khost, which has a strategic air-

strip and a garrison of about 10,000 troops, has been under siege by rebels for three weeks. The travelers said that when members of the Khalqi Party tried to break out of Khost recently in 20 army trucks, 12 of the trucks were captured. The men were tried on the spot, lined up and shot, and the women and children were taken captive, the travelers said.

## Morocco Seizes Trawlers

CASABLANCA, Morocco, May 16 (AP) — Five Spanish trawlers have been seized off Morocco for fishing in an unauthorized zone and without licenses, but one was let go, Moroccan officials said today.

UN Post for Rhodesia Debate  
U.S. Envoy to Nigeria to Assist Young

By Don Shannon

WASHINGTON, May 16 — Donald Easum, an expert on Africa who is the U.S. ambassador to Nigeria, will be named the deputy to UN Ambassador Andrew Young in anticipation of a storm in the world organization over Rhodesia, an administration official said yesterday.

Mr. Easum will replace James Leonard Jr., who has been assigned as senior deputy to Robert Strauss, President Carter's special representative for Middle East negotiations.

The shift of Mr. Easum, who once served as assistant secretary of state for African affairs, was seen as a defensive action in preparation for the lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia. The high turnout of voters in the election for Rhodesia's first black prime minister has brought pressure for ending the economic sanctions imposed in 1966 by the United Nations.

African states that contend that the Rhodesian election was not valid are expected to denounce any separate action by the United States to lift its sanctions. Mr. Young is known to share the African view, but an official, asked if Mr. Young might resign if the United States lifts its sanctions, said, "I don't think Andy's going to depart."

The official confirmed the imminent appointment of former Rep. Robert Krueger of Texas as coordinator of Mexican relations, based in Washington, despite protests by Hispanic organizations that a Hispanic person should get the job. Half a dozen embassies are due

Textile Accord May Delay  
U.S.-China Trade Treaty

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, May 16 (WP) — The U.S.-China trade treaty, introduced Monday by Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps, will not be presented to Congress until Peking agrees to a separate understanding limiting the flow here of Chinese textiles.

Carter administration officials made that clear yesterday as they expressed their satisfaction with Mrs. Kreps' success with the treaty, which they said opens a new framework for expanded trade relationships.

In addition to the trade treaty, Mrs. Kreps reached an understanding that will lead to negotiation of an aviation agreement. Assistant Secretary of State Julius Katz said that charter operations "might well begin before the end of the year, if the Chinese are ready to accept them."

## Timetable Unclear

Mr. Katz also said that, although there is evidence that the Chinese leadership has set new and more realistic targets for industrialization, "it would be wrong to swing in the other direction. There is going to be a significant increase in trade."

The textile problem may be settled quickly in conversations now being carried on by Michael Smith of the Office of the Special Trade Representative. But after two earlier and difficult negotiating sessions in Washington and Peking, officials are hesitant to say when the issues will be resolved.

Chinese negotiators have accepted in principle the notion of an orderly marketing agreement that would set up two categories of limitations on U.S. imports of Chinese textiles. One will impose restraint limits on a number of items when imports reach a certain level.

The other sets consultation levels for some imports. When these imports reach a certain level, the two

countries would discuss what to do about it.

The debate, still unsettled, what goes into which category. The United States wants more items placed in the category that requires an automatic cut-off. Indian sources appear to be most concerned about a flood of cotton and blended fabrics, work gloves and some clothing.

## Unhappy Prospect

Sources said that the Chinese, their negotiations with the Kreps team were unhappy with the prospect of a limitation on their textile exports, because it is clearly an area where they could quickly expand their sales — and build much needed reserves of foreign exchange.

But they have accepted a similar restraint in their dealings with Canada and are in the process of negotiating a similar deal with the European Common Market. Moreover, when the trade treaty becomes fact, most-favored-nation trade status will give them beneficial treatment, whatever the limits are on volume.

Once the trade treaty — the one of which has not yet been made available — is signed by both governments, it will be submitted to Congress, along with a notification by President Carter that he is waiving the provisions of the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which otherwise would bar most-favored-nation status.

The president would say that the conditions spelled out in the amendment relating to nonmarket (socialist) economies had been satisfied. Whether a similar waiver would be asked to provide most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union is still to be decided. But the framework for legally conveying the status — a trade treaty — has existed since 1972, when a U.S.-Soviet trade treaty was signed but never became operative.

## UN Post for Rhodesia Debate

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Mr. Easum will replace James Leonard Jr., who has been assigned as senior deputy to Robert Strauss, President Carter's special representative for Middle East negotiations.

The shift of Mr. Easum, who once served as assistant secretary of state for African affairs, was seen as a defensive action in preparation for the lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia. The high turnout of voters in the election for Rhodesia's first black prime minister has brought pressure for ending the economic sanctions imposed in 1966 by the United Nations.

African states that contend that the Rhodesian election was not valid are expected to denounce any separate action by the United States to lift its sanctions. Mr. Young is known to share the African view, but an official, asked if Mr. Young might resign if the United States lifts its sanctions, said, "I don't think Andy's going to depart."

The official confirmed the imminent appointment of former Rep. Robert Krueger of Texas as coordinator of Mexican relations, based in Washington, despite protests by Hispanic organizations that a Hispanic person should get the job. Half a dozen embassies are due

for a change of face, the official said, including Moscow, where Malcolm Toon has announced his retirement. Thomas Watson Jr., the chairman of the board of IBM and a trustee of the California Institute of Technology, is reported to be the top contender for the Moscow vacancy.

Other key diplomatic posts expected to change hands are the Bonn and Paris ambassadorships held by veteran career diplomats Walter Stoessel Jr. and Arthur Hartman. Asked in Paris about the

report, Mr. Hartman declined comment. A spokesman for Mr. Stoessel said in Bonn that the ambassador had no indication that he might be called back from his post.

## Envoy to Switzerland Resigns

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI) — President Carter has accepted the resignation of Marvin Watanabe, ambassador to Switzerland, effective July 15, the White House said today.

U.S. Senate Urges Lifting  
Of Sanctions on Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

too requiring the president to make an early report on the Rhodesian elections. Sen. Helms wanted the Senate to order a removal of the sanctions "without waiting for a presidential report."

Sen. Helms' effective parliamentary maneuvering made it impossible for the majority leader, Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., to get a

simple vote on the legislation that the administration had approved. Instead, Sen. Byrd had to permit the Senate to vote first on the "sense of Congress" resolution that endorsed the Rhodesian elections and recommended an end to the sanctions.

Sen. Helms endorsed the resolution, introduced by Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., and Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz. Sen. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., one of the few senators to declare that the sanctions should not be lifted, said that the Senate's decision "will come back to haunt us."

Sen. Tsongas said that the vote was a misleading signal to black Africa because it exaggerated the Senate's sentiment for lifting the sanctions. Other senators denied that the vote was misleading.

Carter Seeks  
Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)

ous release of five such persons last month and to the trade announced on April 27 of five prominent jailed dissidents from two convicted Soviet spies.

An important factor in the administration decision to move ahead with an attempt to waive the Jackson-Vanik restrictions on Soviet trade is the steady progress toward a trade agreement with China. A draft agreement initiated in Peking on Monday by Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps is similar to the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement signed in 1972 — an agreement that was derailed by the controversy over the Jackson-Vanik amendment two years later.

Mr. Carter, Mr. Vance and other administration policy-makers have declared their intention not to rush into an improved trade relationship with China if the agreement with the Russians stays in limbo.

Another factor is that Rep. Vanik now advocates a procedure similar to the administration proposal: assurances based on facts, as he put it yesterday. "The facts are more important than the promises," he said.

The administration's decision has also been influenced by a belief that the Jewish community no longer holds to a strict interpretation of the Jackson-Vanik amendment and is ready to endorse a waiver. Officials pointed to a resolution adopted last week by the American Jewish Congress tentatively endorsing a waiver, provided that criteria similar to the administration proposal were met.

Sen. Jackson holds to his formal position that the law calls for assurances similar to the formal exchange of letters with the governments of Hungary and Romania that won most-favored-nation treatment for those two Communist countries.

## Smith Pleased by Vote

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 16 (UPI) — Prime Minister Ian Smith said today that the Senate resolution was "encouraging" and "tremendously refreshing."

"Obviously, this is going to be encouraging to all Rhodesians," Mr. Smith said. He said that the United States was obliged to lift the sanctions because of the imminent transfer of power here to a black majority government.

"I'm happy to say that senators of the United States seem to be people of principle who are going to stand by their word, and this is tremendously refreshing and hopeful for Rhodesians," Mr. Smith said.

The United African National Council, the party led by Prime Minister-elect Abel Muzorewa, said that the Senate vote "has enhanced the prestige of the American nation." A party statement called the vote "a grand move on the part of the American senators."

In London, the British Foreign Office said that it was studying the implications of the Senate vote and did not wish to comment immediately.

## Rhodesia Grenade Attack

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 16 (AP) — A hand grenade was thrown today at the house of a dissident member of the United African National Council, police said. The grenade exploded against a garden wall. No injuries were reported. Police said they had ruled out the possibility of terrorist involvement in the attack, which occurred outside the home of James Chikema.

## Ghana Coup Attempt Fails as Vote Nears

By David Lamb

ACCRA, GHANA, May 16 — Troops loyal to head of state Frederick Akuffo put down an attempted coup by the air force yesterday that was intended to prevent the restoration of civilian rule scheduled for July 1.

The rebel army moved with armored personnel carriers and small arms on three targets in Accra and briefly held 40 hostages, including

the British military attaché, before loyalist troops crushed the plot with a minimum of force, diplomatic sources said.

Scattered shooting was heard near the city center but the only known death was that of an air force dissident. Between 50 and 60 rebel army members were killed when they were outnumbered and had no support. The coup's leader, Maj. Jerry Raw-

lina, was not apprehended yesterday.

According to hostages, Maj. Rawlina and his men wanted the military to retain power for at least two more years to prove that Ghana's disgraced 15,000-man army was capable of governing. The current military regime has been widely discredited because of its corruption and economic inefficiency.

Planning for the coup began three months ago, diplomatic sources said. The plotters intended to hold Lt. Gen. Akuffo and his second-in-command, Lt. Gen. Joshua Haridu, hostage and kill the other five members of the ruling Supreme Military Council, the well-informed sources said.

As scapegoats along with the council, the plotters had chosen the Lebanese community of 3,000 or so persons. The entire community, which controls most of the business sector and the illegal money market, was to have been expelled en masse today if the coup had succeeded, the sources said.

Western political analysts do not believe that the abortive coup will significantly influence the presidential elections scheduled for June 18 or the handover of power to a civilian government planned for July 1. Ghana has been under military rule for seven years.

The military peacefully transferred power to a civilian government in Ghana in 1969 but the civilians proved economically inept and increasingly repressive and the soldiers returned three years later. No other African military rulers have voluntarily surrendered power.

## 'Bunch of Soldiers'

"It is rather late in the day for some new bunch of soldiers to think that the military can rule us any longer," Yaw Safu, a political science professor at Ghana University, said.

Three weeks ago Gen. Akuffo, who seized power from Gen. Ignatius Acheampong in a palace coup last July — learned of the plot against him and canceled a trip to London. Gen. Akuffo has been insistent that the military would relinquish power on schedule and last month he denied a request from 13 of the 16 civilian parties that the transfer of power be delayed until Jan. 1.

© Los Angeles Times

French Refuse  
Extraditions

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, May 16 (Reuters) — A French court today turned down a Spanish extradition request for two Basque nationalists accused of killing four policemen and trying to blow up a nuclear power station.

It was Spain's second request for extradition of Miguel Colicochea Elorriaga, 22, and Martin Apaloz Azcaragorta, 32, who were driven back to a Marseilles prison to go through formalities for their release.

The court reiterated a dismissal that it had made last month on the ground that the acts mentioned in the accusation were part of the struggle waged by part of the Basque people to obtain political autonomy. Under a French-Spanish agreement of 1877, there can be no extradition for politically motivated offenses.

Hoss Resigns in Lebanon  
To Allow Broader Cabinet

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT, May 16 — Lebanese Premier Salim al-Hoss and his Cabinet, as expected, resigned today. Mr. Hoss' resignation was accepted by President Elias Sarkis at the Baabda palace. The move had been expected to allow formation of a broadly based government of politicians to replace the Cabinet of technocrats, which has run the country, with minor reshuffling, since December, 1976.

The Hoss government has been in power longer than any other government in Lebanon's post-World War II history.

The resignation occurred after two days of summit talks in Damascus between Mr. Sarkis and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad. The move will permit Mr. Sarkis to install the delicate task of trying to begin a new government reflecting the Christian-Muslim divisions of the nation.

The support of Syria, which maintains an estimated 20,000 troops in Lebanon, was essential

Hanoi Sets  
Exit Quota

(Continued from Page 1)

allow people with skills to leave the country — at least until they can be replaced by new technicians — UPI reported.

"The idea is to send us all the people they cannot use in their society, who represent a burden for their society or that they don't want to live in their society," Mr. Oakley said.

Under immigration law, said Bob DeVecchi, Indochina program director of the International Rescue Committee, people coming directly from Vietnam to the United States technically would not be refugees because they are not already outside their homelands. If they have to be admitted under standard immigration procedures, only those who are immediate relatives of U.S. citizens would be allowed in.

The immigration preference system allows Vietnamese residents to bring in only spouses and unmarried minor children — not parents or other relatives — and all these are restricted by quota to 20,000 persons a year.

The provisions have been circumvented in the past for East European and Cuban refugees, through special legislation and executive action. Mr. DeVecchi said: "I think this will be a very long and drawn out process, requiring a lot of money and an attitude on the part of Congress that I'm just not sure is there right now."

Libyan Plot to Annex  
Oasis Alleged by Cairo

CAIRO, May 16 (AP) — Egyptian police today arrested a man alleged to be a leader of a Libyan-trained sabotage squad "that wanted to annex Egypt's Siwa Oasis to Libya by force," the Middle East News Agency reported.

A group of 20 alleged Libyan agents already is standing trial in Egypt on charges of infiltrating the country to attack installations at the oasis, the agency said. Today's report was the first declaration of Egyptian suspicions that Libya is seeking to annex portions of Egypt's western desert.

JANUARY 1980



## U.S. Navy Finds Nuclear Subs Can Be Smaller and Cheaper

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, May 16 (WP) — The Navy has concluded for the first time that it could save billions of dollars by building smaller nuclear submarines that could perform almost as well as such giants as the Trident missile submarine.

David Mann, assistant secretary of the Navy for research, said yesterday that this was the key finding in a secret study he directed, which took seven months and cost about \$1 million.

He said that technical advances made since blueprints for the Trident and another underwater giant,

the Los Angeles-class attack submarine, were designed, suggest that the Navy could safely switch to something smaller.

Although these and other conclusions in the Navy study are expected to provoke demands within the Pentagon and Congress for a change of course in submarine construction, this will not happen immediately.

### More Analysis

Mr. Mann said that further analysis must be done, adding that it would take 10 years to design and build the smaller submarines if they are chosen over Trident and Los Angeles subs. He said that he

believes that the Trident submarine-building program could be stopped after 12 are finished.

The Trident, built to replace the aged fleet of 41 Polaris and Poseidon missile submarines, is nearly twice over original cost estimate, and some Navy leaders have claimed that it is taking money critically needed for surface ships.

The first Trident, the world's biggest, most powerful and costliest, was christened April 7, and, according to Pentagon estimates, cost \$1.5 billion. Mr. Mann said the new study indicates that a smaller submarine, which could do the same job, would cost 30 percent less — a potential saving of \$450 million each.

A Los Angeles submarine costs about \$500 million, Mr. Mann said that a smaller submarine could do the same job and cost about 20 percent less to build, a possible saving of \$100 million each.

The study panel, he said, found ways to make the nuclear reactor and its propulsion machinery lighter and more compact. Critics long have maintained that Adm. Hyman Rickover, director of nuclear propulsion for the Navy, has resisted making the submarine power plants smaller in his emphasis on reliability. The only penalty for building smaller missile and attack submarines, Mr. Mann said to discussing the panel's findings, is a loss of "less than five knots in speed. This is not a critical difference."

He said that the smaller submarines would be just as quiet as today's Trident and Los Angeles subs. Quietness is considered the key to survival in the depths. Mr. Mann said that submariners argue that speed is critical to put their subs on station in a hurry or to evade pursuers. But he said that the Trident's main job will be to steam slowly on station, awaiting the time to fire its missiles in war.

The Trident, 560 feet long, displaces 18,750 tons. Mr. Mann said that the panel concluded that a submarine of 15,000 tons could still carry the same load of 24 Trident missiles and perform almost as well as the Trident.

Similarly, Mr. Mann said, an attack sub 1,000 tons lighter than the 7,000-ton Los Angeles looked feasible. Another Navy study group has roughed out the design of an even smaller attack sub, one of 5,000 tons.

## 7 U.S. Citizens Jailed In Morocco Drug Raid

RABAT, Morocco, May 16 (AP) — Seven U.S. citizens were jailed here after being found in possession of two tons of hashish, the Moroccan police announced today.

The arrests were made in Kenitra, north of here, at an undisclosed date. The police said that the three men and four women were found with substantial equipment for a large-scale operation, including four automobiles, a truck, an inflatable boat with an outboard motor and sophisticated radio equipment.

## U.S. Judge Throws Out Sears Suit on Equal Jobs

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, May 16 (NYT) — A federal judge here has dismissed a sweeping suit challenging U.S. equal employment programs that was filed in January by Sears, Roebuck and Co., the largest retail firm in the United States.

Sears argued that it would be harmed by conflicts between various government hiring requirements, but U.S. District Judge June Green found that the alleged conflict was not sufficiently concrete to give Sears basis in suit.

The company complained that it was at an unfair disadvantage because it had given preference to veterans, who were mostly men, in early post-World War II years, and was now accused of denying equal opportunity to women. Summing up her findings, Judge Green suggested that a company as large as Sears could be expected to find a way to pursue an equal employment policy.

Edward Telling, Sears' chairman and chief executive officer, said in a statement last night that he was disappointed by the dismissal and would consider appealing it. He praised Sears' affirmative action program as a record that speaks for itself and said that one out of every five Sears employees was a member of a minority group.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has been investigating allegations of job discrimination at Sears for some time. In his statement, Mr. Telling challenged the employment commission to "get on with its threatened suit, so these matters can be heard on their merits."

He went on: "The overwhelming response to our suit throughout the nation represents a clear call to the administration and to the Congress to resolve this question: When the majority of Americans are covered by protective statutes, who gets jobs when not all can?"

"In conclusion," Judge Green wrote, "Sears must recognize that personnel policies reflecting earlier and more limited national attitudes must be modified to widen employment opportunities for all. To be sure, realization of the national policy of genuine equal opportunity for all citizens is a formidable task, but not one beyond the notable skill and competence of Sears."

Sears had insisted that its suit was serious litigation, but the view in some legal circles was that Sears had gone to court primarily for public relations reasons. In this view, which Sears disputed, the company sought to win sympathy for itself before the government filed charges of job discrimination against it.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, chairman of the employment commission, said in a statement last night: "There was never any doubt in the legal community that this suit would be dismissed. The equal opportunity laws are too serious to be entangled with frivolous litigation. We are gratified that the courts have agreed."

## U.S. Suit Halts Disclosure Of Judges' Personal Worth

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, May 16 — Only an hour before Chief Justice Warren Burger was to have completed with a new law requiring judges to disclose their assets and liabilities, the Supreme Court yesterday bowed to an order by a U.S. district judge in New Orleans and halted release of the court's financial statements.

When the Supreme Court announced that it would go along with the New Orleans judge's order, which resulted from a suit filed by Southern federal judges, only the statements of Justices Burger and William Rehnquist were still due. The statements of six other members of the court had been made public, and Justice Lewis Powell Jr., who has been ill, had been granted a one-month extension.

Supreme Court Clerk Michael Rodak Jr. said last night that he had been asked by the chief justice to comply with the lower court's order.

Justice Warren Burger and Justice Rehnquist voluntarily released the statements today, UPI reports.

[The report showed Justice Burger to be a fairly wealthy man who owns more than \$250,000 in stock in each of two companies: the J.M. Co. and a firm called Woodale Hills Inc. He also owns up to \$50,000 stock in Honeywell Inc. and has been involved in a number of real estate transactions.]

Justice Rehnquist's statement indicated that he and his wife received interest income of less than \$1,000 each from four investment funds, according to UPI.]

### Modest Means

The statements that were made public showed that Justice Potter Stewart is an extremely wealthy man, but that several other veteran members of the court — Justices Thurgood Marshall, Byron White and William Brennan Jr. — are men of modest means with few assets.

Justice Stewart, 64, reported that he and his wife, the former Mary Ann Stewart, have a net worth of at least \$12 million, and perhaps of more than \$2 million — most of it apparently inherited from their families. By contrast, Justice Marshall, the former civil rights lawyer, reported only a savings account that produced annual interest of less than \$1,000; he said that he owes one debt of from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

Justices Brennan and White each reported assets worth between \$10,000 and \$30,000. (The forms do not require the justices to include their houses among their assets, or to say how much their houses are worth.) Justice Harry Blackmun, who said that he had a net worth of \$125,000 at the time he was appointed in 1970, filed a report showing he now has assets of \$120,000 to \$400,000. Justice John Paul Stevens said that he has virtually the same assets as he did when appointed in 1975, or a net worth of \$171,284.

Justice Rehnquist released an accounting of his personal finances voluntarily today, UPI reported. It indicated that he and his wife received interest income of less than \$1,000 each from four investment funds.]

Justice Burger, 71, who earns \$75,000 as chief justice, has been a salaried government employee since 1953. The extent of his financial holdings has never been made public. Justice Rehnquist reported

## Black Population Growth in U.S. More Than Doubles White Rate

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI) — The black population in the United States increased by 12.6 percent in eight years, more than double the rate of whites, the Census Bureau said yesterday. The report also showed that whites have a considerably higher median age — 30 — than blacks — 24.

"The black population has experienced a slower decline in fertility than the white population and as a consequence, the decline in the population under 14 has been sharper for whites than for blacks," the bureau said. "The number of blacks 18 to 24 years of age has increased at almost twice the rate of whites in that age group. The black population also has experienced more rapid growth among older ages than whites."

The report showed that while the white population increased 5.5 percent between 1970 and last July, the black population grew 12.6 percent. Overall, there were an estimated 224 million persons living in the United States last July, compared with an estimated 209 million in April, 1970, both higher than the actual count. During that time, the black population grew from 22.7 million to 25.6 million while the number of whites grew from 179 million to 188.9 million.

The bureau said the fastest population growth in the eight years was among people aged 25 to 34, by 35 percent. There was an 18-percent increase among people 18 to 24, and a 20 percent increase among those over 65. Numbers declined, however, for those under 13: a 10.5-percent drop for those under 5 and a 14.4-percent decrease among those between 5 and 13.

The decreases were more striking among whites — 13 percent for those under 5 and 17 percent for those 5 to 13 — than for blacks, whose decline was 4 percent and 6 percent, respectively.



HOLDUP — A security camera photo supplied by the FBI shows two armed men during a robbery of \$10,797 from a Spokane, Wash., bank. One shot was fired but no one was injured.

## Parties Press Registration Drives

## U.S. Citizens Abroad Are Urged to Vote

By Robert C. Sincer

WASHINGTON, May 16 (IPT) — U.S. citizens overseas were urged yesterday to make their impact felt in the councils of government at home by exercising their constitutional right to register and vote in federal, state and local elections.

Bill Hart, the communications director of the Republican National Committee, said, "There are enough Americans overseas to change practically any election." He said that the effects of certain issues at home can be magnified for citizens overseas. He added that, by refusing to register and vote, "Americans abroad were missing the opportunity to have a major impact on the U.S. political scene."

An official of the Democratic National Committee expressed sympathy for the difficulties that U.S. citizens abroad face in trying to register and vote but he also pointed out that they could have "a large impact on local, state and federal elections."

Both the Democratic and Republican parties abroad are making major efforts to register voters overseas. There will be statewide elections on Nov. 6 in New Jersey, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky and Virginia. The registration deadline is generally a month before the election.

Preliminary figures show that only 3.4 percent of nongovernment U.S. citizens and 14 percent of government employees abroad voted in the last federal election despite changes in the law to expand the franchise and remove the fears of added taxation.

Last fall, the 1975 Overseas Voting Rights Act, which gave citizens abroad the right to vote by absentee ballot in the district in which they resided before leaving the United States, was amended to insure that they could vote without incurring additional federal, state or local tax liability.

Other changes included: • The extension of the right to vote by absentee ballot to members of the armed services in active service and their spouses and dependents, and to members of the U.S. Merchant Marine and their spouses and dependents.

• A broadening of the requirement that only a valid U.S. passport or State Department identification card be considered identification for a citizen seeking to register and vote. Any form of identification acceptable for registration in the United States also will be acceptable overseas.

The Department of Defense was made responsible for collecting and giving out voting information to citizens abroad.

## U-2 Flight Snag Over Turkey Is Denied by U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP) — Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher yesterday denied a report that Turkey was insisting on Moscow's approval before allowing the U-2 spy planes within Turkish airspace to verify Soviet compliance with the strategic arms limitation treaty.

Mr. Christopher said that the report was incorrect but he declined to go beyond the general denial in testimony before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

Premier Bulent Ecevit said yesterday that "flights of U.S. spy planes in Turkish airspace would not violate Soviet sovereignty," violating his Republican People's Party on the U.S. request to fly high altitude planes over Turkey to peer into nuclear test areas of the neighboring Soviet Union. Mr. Ecevit said that such missions would not be like "past controversial flights of spy planes over Soviet territory."

Mr. Ecevit praised the SALT-2 agreement, to be signed next month, saying that it was aimed at putting a stop to the nuclear arms race and said that Turkey would like to contribute to this end. But he said that Turkey is neither a party to the treaty nor has it been informed of its full text and could not reach a decision on permission before the Soviet Union and the United States sign the pact.

## Schmidt to Visit Norway

OSLO, May 16 (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany will visit Norway at the beginning of July.

## Was Policy 'Insider'

## Carter Intelligence Aide Joins Connally Campaign

By Robert C. Torth

WASHINGTON, May 16 — In a potentially embarrassing move for the White House, the National Security Council's chief intelligence aide is resigning to join the campaign team of Republican presidential contender John Connally of Texas.

The aide, Samuel Hoskinson, 41, was primarily responsible on the council for legislative and budget matters affecting the intelligence community. But he was also privy to many of the administration's policy considerations on arms control verification, intelligence failures abroad, and other issues that probably will arise in next year's election campaign.

In confirming his resignation, which takes effect today, Mr. Hoskinson said that he would not use any inside knowledge to give advantage to Mr. Connally. He said that White House aides "are worried about the potential embarrassment, but I'm not, because Connally wouldn't want me for that, and if he did, I wouldn't go with him."

Mr. Hoskinson will be "an issues director" for Mr. Connally on foreign and domestic policies. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Hoskinson's superior and President Carter's national security adviser, was asked for comment on the resignation; he said only that "it's a free country," according to an aide.

### Connally Fan

Rather than any single disagreement with the Carter administration, Mr. Hoskinson said he had grown philosophically disaffected with its policies on international issues. At the same time, he said, he had been an unabashed fan of Mr. Connally's since they both served in the Nixon administration.

Mr. Hoskinson, a Chicago

native, has been a National Security Council staff member on and off since 1969, when he was recruited by Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., a former classmate at Georgetown University's graduate school, who then was deputy to Henry Kissinger. Mr. Kissinger was President Richard Nixon's national security adviser then. Gen. Haig, whose resignation as supreme allied commander in Europe takes effect next month, has been mentioned as a possible running mate with Mr. Connally, as well as a presidential candidate.

Mr. Hoskinson joined the CIA while at Georgetown, worked for a year at Chase Manhattan Bank in New York, then returned to the CIA in the mid-1960s. He specialized in Middle East affairs on Mr. Kissinger's council staff.

When James Schlesinger was appointed CIA director in 1973, Mr. Hoskinson became his executive aide. A year later, the next CIA director, William Colby, appointed Mr. Hoskinson as the CIA's national intelligence officer for the Middle East.

Mr. Hoskinson returned to the White House in 1975 as nominal head of a three-man intelligence "cluster" on the council staff, and he was one of only a handful of council aides retained by Mr. Brzezinski when the Carter administration took office in early 1977.

Los Angeles Times

## 8 Years in Jail Given In Threat to Carter

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 16 (UPI) — A federal judge yesterday sentenced a former Wichita, Kan., man to eight years in prison for threatening to kill President Carter and attempting to extort money from a Springfield bank.

William McCaleb, 50, pleaded guilty last month to one count of threatening the life of the president and one count of extortion from Springfield's Land of Lincoln Bank. The U.S. attorney's office said that the man had threatened Mr. Carter in a letter, but would not reveal details. McCaleb also reportedly wrote the bank demanding that \$50,000 be put in a suitcase or be would bomb the building.

la chrysothèque

ZOLOTAS

ATHENS: 10, PANEPISTIMIU AV

GREEK MUSELANS

ASTIR PALACE HOTELS

HYDRA, RHODES, CRETE, DELPHI

GREECE AIRPORT DUTY AND TAX FREE SHOPS

PARIS: 370, RUE SAINT HONORE

INTERNATIONAL

200 DOLLARS GOLD EXCHANGE

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## U.S. Food Stamps Becoming a Staple of Puerto Rican Economy

By Jon Nordheimer

PONCE, Puerto Rico (NYT) — Luis Hiraldo surveyed the crowded food shelves, reached for an item in the party snacks section and placed it in a bulging shopping cart.

Mr. Hiraldo, who lives with his wife, four children and his mother

### Carter Abandons Bid for Natural Resources Unit

WASHINGTON, May 16 — President Carter has decided to scrap his plan to create a Cabinet-level Department of Natural Resources lest the controversial proposal endanger the Senate ratification of the strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union, administration officials said yesterday.

Mr. Carter's abandonment of his reorganization plan made it clear that the president was determined to do nothing that might add to the opposition as the Senate prepares to take up the treaty.

"The plan was too controversial for Congress to handle this year," said an official who asked not to be identified. He and others cited the positions of Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., the chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

They were opposed to the president sending his proposal to Congress as a special reorganization plan rather than as an ordinary piece of legislation. A reorganization plan becomes law within 60 days unless it is vetoed by Congress, whose members have no opportunity to shape it in accordance with their desires.

Los Angeles Times

in a mountain village above Ponce, is typical of the many people from the countryside who come into the city on Saturday morning to shop for groceries. He is middle-aged and unemployed, and all his purchases were made with U.S. Department of Agriculture food stamps.

"When I was a child we went hungry a lot," said Mr. Hiraldo, a laborer when he can find work, "and when we ate, it was rice and bread. Now, with the food stamps, my children do not go hungry even if I cannot find work."

The food stamp program, introduced in Puerto Rico less than five years ago, has changed the eating habits of the island's poor, who by government standards represent more than half the island population of 3.2 million.

#### Creating Welfare State

But if the food stamp program is providing the poverty-stricken with nourishment — more meat and dairy products as well as snack foods — it is also creating a welfare state mentality, industry leaders contend. They say that it is eroding a work ethic that has been carefully nurtured over the last generation.

It is true that an enormous volume of participation is characteristic of the program in Puerto Rico. Until regulations were adjusted last year, almost 7 of 10 Puerto Ricans were eligible for food stamps, and about 60 percent of the population used them.

The new rules lowered the maximum annual income for eligibility

to \$5,500, making fewer people eligible, but the requirement of a partial cash payment for the stamps was dropped, making it easier for those who are eligible to participate.

And now, the government says, 53.3 percent of the population, or 1.7 million Puerto Ricans, receive the stamps. Puerto Ricans received

almost \$750 million in food stamps last year, one-tenth the total of all the 50 states.

"Many people in business and industry are afraid that the availability of food stamps is making this a dependent society and destroying the willingness of many Puerto Ricans to work," said Hector Jimenez Juarbe, executive vice

president of the Puerto Rico Manufacturers Association.

"It is true that Puerto Ricans on food stamps are less inclined to take part-time or sporadic work, and mothers have quit work to stay home and care for their children. Now that they don't have to work for food," said Dr. Parimal Choudhury, a University of Puerto Rico economist who is a consultant to the government agency that supervises the food stamp program. "But the basic problem in Puerto Rico still is the lack of opportunities in the jobs market."

The official rate of unemployment on the island is 18 percent, but some place the actual rate at closer to 30 percent. "Most of the food stamp recipients, if they are not too old or too young for the job market, lack the education and skills to compete," said Mr. Choudhury. Most of those receiving food stamps, he said, have less than 10 years of education and few skills.

The defenders of the food-stamp program say, in fact, that food stamps have actually been a boon to the struggling economy because

they have defused possible political unrest that otherwise might have come with the recession that began the same year, 1974.

Food consumption jumped 36 percent that year despite rising unemployment and declining income. While there was little direct benefit to island agriculture because most foodstuffs are imported, the program is credited with creating 10,000 new jobs, 4,000 public jobs and 6,000 in the food distribution chain.

But the pervasive use of stamps has made it almost impossible to police the program to insure that the stamps are not used for purposes other than purchasing groceries, government officials say.

In city slums and poor rural barrios, where use is almost universal, food stamps have evolved into a kind of scrip used to buy everything from liquor to dog food to television sets.

#### A Wedding Present

"In small towns, where everyone is related to everyone else, there is nothing that can't be bought with food stamps," said a student studying at the University of Puerto Rico. "I've seen a guy buy an outboard motor for his boat with food stamps."

A middle-class woman is given food stamps as a wedding present by an acquaintance who is stumped for an idea for a gift. The woman's maid uses the stamps when she shops for her employer.

The owner of a popular San Juan restaurant finds it impossible to hire busboys unless he promises to let them use fictitious names on the payroll records so they will not lose food-stamp eligibility.

The introduction of food stamps has also greatly changed food purchasing patterns. Beans and rice, the staples of the traditional Puerto Rican diet, are giving way to meat, fish and dairy products, as well as the so-called "junk" food, such things as hot dogs, pizzas, potato chips and soft drinks.

Also, increasing numbers of Puerto Ricans who had migrated from the island to the mainland are returning, and part of the reverse migration is attributed to the availability of food stamps.

Mr. Choudhury suggested that food stamps free larger portions of family income for non-food goods and services, setting in motion a dynamic that benefits and expands the island economy.

### British Novelist Jean Rhys Dies, Was Author of 'Wide Sargasso Sea'

LONDON, May 16 (AP) — Jean Rhys, 84, the British novelist who dropped from sight for almost 20 years and then became a success again with "Wide Sargasso Sea" when she was past 70, died Monday in a hospital in Exeter, near her

Devonshire home in the West Country. She left England in 1919 and began to write in Paris, and subsequently returned to London.

Her early books, "Voyage in the Dark," in 1934, and "Good Morning, Midnight," in 1939, were critical successes. But she disappeared from the literary scene and was assumed to have died.

In 1958, a British radio producer advertised for news of her and received a reply from Miss Rhys. She had been living in a country cottage outside Crediton, in Devon. She began writing again and, in 1966, produced "Wide Sargasso Sea," a fictional biography of the mad wife of Mr. Rochester, the hero of Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre." The book won two literary prizes and was a financial success.

She published another novel, "Tigers Are Better Looking," in 1967, and a collection of short stories, "Sleep It Off Lady," in 1976.

The London Daily Telegraph, in its obituary, said that Miss Rhys was the voice of the lonely woman who "always wanted to be loved, and still more cherished, by a man, and always somehow lost him. Her subject was herself, and through herself all women abandoned and alone in a man's world."

### Marston Is Victor In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, May 16 (AP) — David Marston, the former U.S. prosecutor who fought the Carter administration last year over political patronage, today won the Republican nomination for mayor of Philadelphia.

Mr. Marston, 36, led Larry Greene, a management consultant, by 14,945 votes in 283 with 23 percent of the vote counted. The city has not had a Republican mayor in nearly 30 years. Democrats have a 7-2 edge in registered voters.

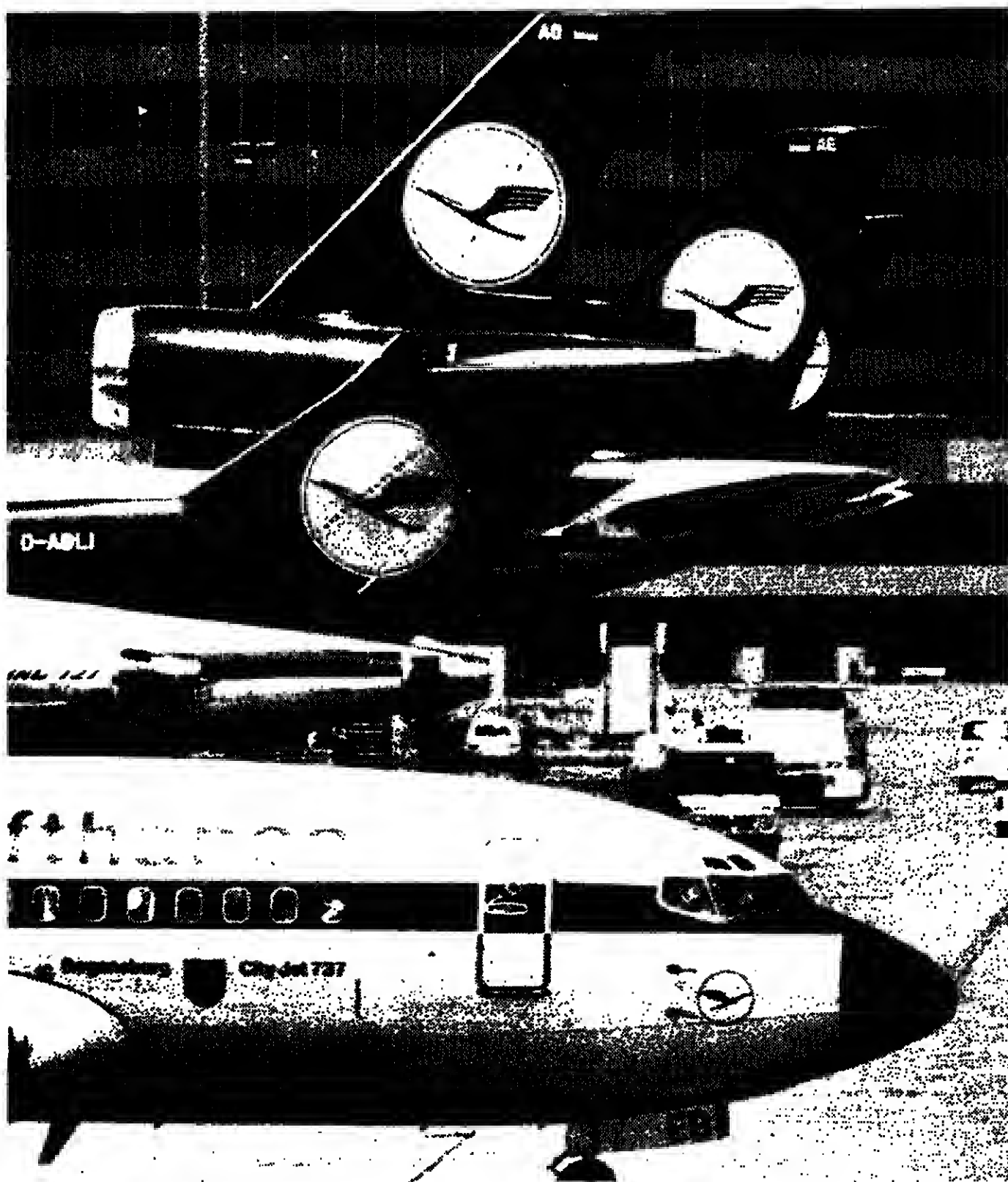
In the Democratic race, former U.S. Rep. William Green, 40, was holding off Charles Bowser, 48, a lawyer trying for the second time to become the city's first black mayor. Mr. Green had 55,502 votes to Mr. Bowser's 24,624. There were one other candidates.

#### Husak to Visit Syria

PRAGUE, May 16 (AP) — Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak is planning to visit Syria soon, the official news agency announced yesterday.

## "Their timetable always fits mine."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



**Lufthansa**  
German Airlines



Margaret Martin holds her "miracle baby" in an Auckland hospital. She gave birth after undergoing a hysterectomy.

### New Zealander Has 'Miracle Baby' After Undergoing Hysterectomy

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, May 16 (UPI) — A woman who had her womb removed has given birth to a 5-pound girl, defying odds of "hundreds of millions to one," doctors said today.

The baby was born last night at National Women's Hospital where her mother, Margaret Martin, underwent a hysterectomy last September.

Although a British woman recently gave birth to a child after having half her womb removed, this was the first time that a woman had given birth after a complete hysterectomy, her doctors said. "The chances of this birth happening are hundreds of millions to one," said Dr. Peter Jackson, the hospital's deputy superintendent.

"She's a miracle baby," said Mrs. Martin, a resident of the suburb of Hillsborough who is in her early 30s. Her husband is a gasoline station attendant and they have three daughters aged 3, 9 and 11.

Doctors said that an egg from one of Mrs. Martin's ovaries was fertilized but had not descended from the Fallopian tube when her uterus was removed. The egg descended shortly afterward and survived by becoming attached to her bowel.

Although Mrs. Martin experienced symptoms of pregnancy, her doctors could not believe that she was pregnant. "I talked about it with her," Dr. Jackson said, "and she said she felt sick at times. I said, 'Next you'll be telling me you're pregnant.'"

Soon after, doctors discovered a mass in Mrs. Martin's abdomen and later detected a heartbeat.

The main danger was that the fetus would not get enough nutrition from the bowel. Doctors induced the birth by surgery a month prematurely because the fetus' growth rate was slowing, a sign that it may have been in danger of starving.

"We are thrilled," Mrs. Martin said today. "She [the baby] has survived such an awful lot."

### First Reform in 30 Years Toughens Rules

## Harvard Revises Undergraduate Studies

By Michael Knight

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 16 (NYT) — Harvard University unveiled yesterday its long-heralded core curriculum, which is a radical departure from traditional methods of undergraduate education and the first major change in its course of study in 30 years.

The new curriculum sets tougher standards for graduation and for the first time requires that Harvard students demonstrate proficiency in writing, mathematics and the use of computers.

Its most striking feature is the abandonment of the concept of a handful of broad, general introductory courses, which prevails in universities around the country. In place of these courses will be a list of 80 to 100 specialized courses that are designed to teach students how to approach areas of knowledge rather than particular sets of facts.

Thus such staple survey courses as "Central Themes in American History," "Introduction to Chemistry," "Chivalric Romances of the Middle Ages," "Art, Myth and Ritual in Africa" and "The Novel in East Asia."

### Weicker Drops Nomination Bid For Presidency

HARTFORD, Conn., May 16 (UPI) — Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., citing an "erosion of constituency," today announced that he is withdrawing as a candidate for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination.

After a two-month candidacy, Sen. Weicker, 48, became the first casualty in the field for the GOP presidential nomination. Seven Republicans have officially declared their presidential aspirations; three more are expected.

Referring to a poll of voter sentiment in Connecticut, Sen. Weicker, a millionaire, said that his rating in his home state — not money and not his reputation in other states — was the reason for quitting the race.

"All evidence points to my holding a strong third position in the Connecticut Republican presidential primary contest, behind Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan," he said. "However, third is not good enough, especially in one's home state."

### 11 Killed in Cave-In, Fire at Mine in Japan

YUBARI, Japan, May 16 (Reuters) — At least 11 men were killed today when escaping methane gas caused a cave-in and burst into flames at a coal mine on Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido.

Ten men died early today when the methane ignited as they worked to reach six men trapped by the cave-in. One miner was killed by falling rocks and five were missing, police said.

Students will be required to choose eight courses from the list, which is divided into seven major areas, such as "foreign culture" and "literature and the arts," to make up one-quarter of the course credits needed for graduation. One-half of the required 32 courses will be devoted to a student's area of concentration, as under the present system, with the remaining one-quarter considered electives.

Like "General Education and the Free Society," the 1945 Harvard report that did much to shape U.S. higher education in the postwar years, the core curriculum is expected to have a major impact on undergraduate education nationally.

The curriculum is designed to replace, beginning this fall and ending in 1982, the general education program for undergraduates that its critics said was allowed to drift for two decades at Harvard, along with much of the rest of U.S. higher education, concentrated on growth and graduate education.

#### Tutorial Required

The change is the most visible outgrowth of a decision by Derek Bok, the university's president, to restore undergraduate education in a central place in the life of the university, which is largely known for the strength of its graduate and research faculties.

Earlier this spring, the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences approved a resolution requiring all faculty members for the first time to participate in at least one tutorial, a one-to-one relation with a student that can be chosen in place of an established course.

A list of the first 55 courses in the new curriculum was presented to the faculty yesterday, an act that culminated more than four years of debate here over the direction of liberal arts education and what it means to be an educated person. The faculty members, many of whom have participated in committees establishing the courses, will not get a chance to vote on the curriculum until it is fully in effect in 1982.

Edward Wilcox, the director of Harvard's General Education Program for 10 years, who has coordinated the establishment of a new curriculum, said yesterday that the list was not considered fixed but it would vary with the interest of teachers and students.

"It is not like 'Western Civilization' at Columbia University, which is taught, by God, no matter what," he said. Rather, it is expected that additional courses that meet the requirements for the core curriculum will be introduced from time to time. A number of the survey courses probably will be retained as electives, he said.

Polanski confirms he will go back for U.S. sentence



Roman Polanski speaks to journalists

### Polanski Confirms He Will Go Back For U.S. Sentence

CANNES, May 16 (UPI) — Film director Roman Polanski confirmed today that he would return to the United States to face sentencing for statutory rape after his latest film opens in Paris on Oct. 24.

"I moved in France in complete my movie, 'Tess,'" Mr. Polanski said during a news conference at the 32d International Cannes Film Festival. "Now that it is finished, I want to return to America to be a peace with myself and in conscience." It was Mr. Polanski's first news conference in three years. The Polish-born film director told the United States more than a year ago after pleading guilty in California to statutory rape. The mother of a 13-year-old girl had charged that Mr. Polanski drugged her daughter during a photography session and had sexual relations with her.

Mr. Polanski said that he had been driven out of the United States by a judge whose reversals of sentencing decisions "interrupted my every artistic undertaking." He faces a sentence ranging from release on probation to three years in prison.



Archaeology

# The Ruins Of Ancient Zimbabwe

By Anand Naidoo

**SALISBURY, Rhodesia (IHT)**—A site situated at the base of a rolling hill in southeastern Rhodesia, about 30 kilometers from the border town of Fort Victoria, lies the ancient Zimbabwe ruins. The site is a monument to some ancient and mysterious civilization from which the present-day African nationalists derive their name for an independent Zimbabwe.

For more than a century, the origins of the ruins have been a source of controversy to archaeologists and historians, some of whom have provided extraordinary theories. The name Zimbabwe is derived from *zimba* (houses) and *mabwe* (stones). From 1550 on, Portuguese writers in the area applied it as a generic term for the capital of any chief.

The structures themselves are basically divided into three parts which comprise the Temple, an elliptical wall enclosure, 107 meters across, the Acropolis, which is a little granite hill supporting extensive buildings, and in between a range of less spectacular ruins called the Valley of Ruins. Zimbabwe's walls are made from hand-trimmed granite blocks, parts of which stand 10 meters high and 5 meters wide without the aid of mortar or cementing agent.

Within the main outer wall of the Temple is a maze of complicated passages, interior walls and semi-circular partitions of stone, which has led some archaeological investigators to believe that the structure was built as a fortification.

## Dating Problems

Since the ruins were discovered by Adam Reinders in 1868, they have been examined by a number of archaeologists, principally Theodore Bent, who conducted excavations in 1891, Randall MacIver in 1905, Gertrude Thompson in 1929



Remnants of "The Temple," part of the ruins of Zimbabwe.

and Roger Summers to 1963. One theory that has emerged concerning the date of construction places it as far back as 3,000 years and links the ruins with the Biblical Ophir, the legend of King Solomon, the Queen of Sheba and the Phoenicians.

However, modern investigations employing radiocarbon dating of certain objects indicate that the structures were probably built in the 13th or 14th centuries. This theory has been lent credence by the fact that the ancient kingdom of Mwene-Mutapa, anglicized as Monomotapa — flourished during the same era.

Other theorists place the ruins as part of what they term Great Zimbabwe, which may have been an important gold trading center. The plausibility of this theory is supported by the recovery of 25 kilograms of gold ornaments from the ruins over the years. Furthermore, there are several stone enclosures in the Acropolis, one of which may have been used for smelting gold.

Other relics recovered from the ruins have added to the mystery of its former occupants, including ceramics of Chinese and Persian origin, a Dutch gin bottle, Arab glass and Venetian beads, all dating from the 16th and 17th centuries. A number of iron ornaments of African origin have also been found.

Over the years, however, the mystery has deepened and myths have proliferated. Among the more outlandish theories is one that says Zimbabwe was a trading post of ancient Dravidian Indians who took an estimated \$600 million in present value — in gold from Rhodesian workings. It is also said to be a part of the empire of Abyssinia and its construction has been attributed to a "Lost Legion" of the decaying Roman Empire, or Arab refugees who were escaping Islamic persecution.

The ruins also have fired the imaginations of some writers, notably Rider Haggard, who set his book "King Solomon's Mines," in the legendary kingdom of Monomotapa and derived the inspiration for another novel, "She," from the Valley of Ruins.

They have also been drawn into the present conflict between Prime Minister Ian Smith's regime and the black nationalists. White, rightist Rhodesians refuse to believe that the blacks could have built a monument of such magnificence. About five years ago, a senior inspector of monuments in the country, Peter Garlake, was officially threatened with censorship because his book dared to suggest that "Zimbabwe was the work of tribesmen not very different from the present-day inhabitants of the area."

The Rhodesian Monuments

## Beverages

# Tisaneries: A Taste of the Tea Trade

By Elizabeth Venant

**PARIS (IHT)**—From the positions and gestures of the people, the small places could be another Paris cafe. Tisaneries are ranged in rows before little tables, while others hold down the bar. But the liquids that most convey to their lips are neither wine nor coffee. Served in large hand-painted cups, the beverages are steaming, aromatic tisanes, and the small place, which specializes in the old-fashioned brews, is a *tisanerie*.

There are a number of tea salons in Paris, but the L'Herbier de Provence, which opened in January on Rue Principale, is the Saint-Etienne main-de-Frère quarter, is unusual. For tisane buffs, its popularity is a sign that these preparations, rediscovered by young, nostalgic urbanites, are gaining status as a romantic, civilized drink.

In Paris, the most popular tisanes, the relaxing *tilleul* (linden), *verveine* (verbena) and *camomille* (camomile), are sold to supermarkets in instant-tisane packets, while *fauchoo*, the food specialty store in Place de la Madeleine, sells packages of loose tisane herbs and more Parisian-style tisanes. Tisanes would serve the herbal brews to the family are offering blends a choice of tisane or coffee for dinner.

The *tisanerie's* owner, Gerard Caussade, is not reticent about the revival of tisanes. "It's chic to drink tisane," declared the 40-year-old



Gerard Caussade and his teas.

herb entrepreneur, who along with his brother Gilles has done a lot to make the statement so.

## U.S. Apprenticeship

After a 10-year apprenticeship in a seed company in St. Louis, Mo., the Frenchman went to work expanding the seed business his grandfather founded in Provence. In the last four years the Caussade brothers, who still have their herbs home-grown in Provence, have opened and franchised some 80

L'Herbier de Provence shops and in-store counters in Europe, with six boutiques in Paris. As well as for cooking purposes, their herbs are most frequently sold for making tisanes.

Last fall L'Herbier took its tisanes to the United States and opened a shop on Manhattan's fashionable Upper East Side.

At the Paris *tisanerie* a hundred herbs go into the makings of about 25 tisanes, including the *Cente-naire*, a fortifying 17th-century mix that promises "to bring youth back" to senior customers. There are also pastries and, more recent additions, simple lunch and dinner menus.

Drunk by Roman soldiers and French courtiers, tisanes have a more venerable reputation in Europe than do the herb teas touted by health-food enthusiasts in the United States.

It was the drink an aristocrat might take to aid sleep and digestion after the evening meal on a trans-Atlantic crossing. And for centuries French country women have been dosing out tisanes to ease the family's ailments: a little *tilleul* to calm the children when they're angry, camomile to settle the stomach or cure a headache (long before the aspirin tablet).

There are also subcategories of tisanes. When boiling water is poured over dried herbs and flowers and left to steep, usually about five minutes, the tisane is referred to as an *infusion*. When the plants are boiled in water, as with coarser roots and barks, it then becomes a *decoction*.

The dispensing of herbs to help treat maladies by tisanes and other preparations was a recognized profession in France until Marshal Petain abolished it in 1941. After the war, during the '50s and '60s decades of instant drinks, the home brews were all but forgotten.

Their revival began about five years ago, with France's *back-to-nature* movements, and recently there has been a growing movement to reinstate the profession of *herboriste* and the academic courses and diploma that led to it.

Meanwhile, at the bar of the *tisanerie*, customers have been heard to boast, "We don't go to cafes anymore." But Caussade admits that tisane sippers are sometimes "being just plain snobs. They don't really know what they're drinking."

However, for the lucky initiate who drops in in the afternoon, there is usually a oostalgic granny or two who might well explain that *mon perih* the verbena, orange petal, cinnamon and nutmeg is good for the stomach; the fennel, anis and linden...

## Sculpture

# Ziolkowski's Last Project

**AUSTER, S.D. (AP)**—Age finally has an edge on Korczak Ziolkowski, the driven sculptor of Crazy Horse Mountain. He says he intends to finish the project, but at 70 — overweight and tired — he is building his own tomb.

Three decades ago, Ziolkowski began blasting a gigantic statue of the famed Sioux Indian leader from the granite mountain five miles north of Custer.

The head and outstretched arm of the 563-foot memorial are roughly silhouetted against the sky. Ziolkowski said he has blasted 6.2 million tons of rock off the mountain — but an estimated 2 million tons remain.

At the base of the mountain he has blasted a crypt out of the granite and positioned a sarcophagus behind a swinging, one-ton metal door.

The project would depict Crazy Horse — on a scale comparable to nearby Mount Rushmore — astride a horse, pointing across the mountains.

"When you go past that thing as often as most of us do, it's hard to

see any progress," said Custer County Commissioner Bill Sager. "There are some people who think he's a mountebank but who are too diplomatic to say so," agreed Martha Schilling, executive secretary of the Custer Chamber of Commerce.

"They think it'll never get done — that he's just sitting there raking in the dollars," she added. "But the money's not his. It goes to the [Crazy Horse Memorial] foundation."

Because of the dispute, Ziolkowski has not visited Custer in nine years.

"I've been told I'm bringing \$4 or \$5 million a year into Custer," he chuckled. "And they hate me. But they're caught in a trap because they need me."

With no government financing, he relies on private donations and tourists. His wife runs a tourist store at the foot of the mountain.

# Many Films Examine Role of the Family — Darkly

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**CANNES, May 16 (IHT)**—The family unit in its darker manifestations is under the inquiring microscope in the majority of the films at the Cannes Festival.

To the Belgian entry, "Woman in a Twilight Garden" (in Flemish), an Antwerp wife has to cope with a husband who has sided with the Nazis while she conducts an affair with a resistance fighter. In "Arven" (Next of Kin) which represents Norway in the Cannes competition is a script from her own pen. It borrows from the Scandinavian problem play in its presentation of the guilty conscience of one inheritor of a shipbuilding fortune who rejects his share and upsets his late brother's will after discovering that his wife has been the paramour of his benefactor. There is a profundity to Miss Brier's study and direction of her characters, a depth that is rare on the screen, and from her grim tragedy she has wrought an engrossing film, logical in its plot and persuasive in its realization.

Although Norway has been producing feature films since 1908 and boasts of the cineastes Lykke-Seest and Tancred Ibsen, the grandson of both Ibsen and Bjornson, it has made little impact abroad.

Anja Breien, a young woman, has come to the fore recently in Norway, first with experimental

shorts — one on the artist, Edvard Munch, another on the penal system, a satirical documentary on a national holiday, one on Oslo alcoholics — then with a filming of Hjalmar Soderberg's novel, "Games of Love and Loneliness."

engineered in part by his offspring, whose hostility then melts into crocodile tears. There is a note of absurd theater to this jaunty consideration of current events that reduces all to the level of comic strip. A few amusing scenes occur on its muddled way — such as the stuffy social function attended by the bedraggled anarchists, Vittorin Gassman with his wild hreath of exuberance is the incautious parent and Stefano Madia, a promising debutant, is the disturbed son.

Andre Delvaux's "Woman in a Twilight Garden" discloses an exacting picture of Antwerp during the Nazi occupation, daily life under the tyranny and the fury for vengeance of the liberation. It is honest, painstaking in its exposition, but rather arid, its conflict wanting in theatrical drive. Marie-Cristine Barraud's impersonation of the harassed wife is its chief asset, but its scenario suggests a revival of the sort of movie that often held the screen in the immediate postwar era.

Michael Pate's "Tim," shown outside the official festival, is both well managed and well acted with Piper Laurie, a Hollywood starlet of 20 years ago, revealing herself as an exceedingly competent actress

in the role of the fortyish lady bountiful who takes a maternal interest in a dinnitwitted lad, enacted genially by Mel Gibson.

"Days of Heaven" is a motion picture of startling pictorial splendor and a remarkable achievement at cinematography. Visually it has superb sweep and grandeur, a model that deserves close study by aspiring cineastes.

It brings the screen to vivid life with its stunning movement and moods and in its atmospheric recreation of the Texas wheat plains and itinerant harvest hands of six decades ago.

Terrence Malick, its director, apparently regards the script he has composed as secondary. It is its incidents are obliquely recounted against the fascinating general background and the story, such as it is, tends to drift with the fortunes of the drifting laborers.

Richard Gere as a hearty harvester, Brooke Adams as a disputed beauty of the wheat lands, Linda Manz as her young sister and Sam Shepard, the playwright, as an ailing, neuritic planter meet their assignments commendably, but it is the imaginative style with which the cameras of Almodros have captured the scene that raises "Days of Heaven" to distinction. In filmic art it surpasses all that has been seen in Cannes this season.

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## Bazaar Diplomacy

Turkey now says that before letting American U-2 reconnaissance planes into its airspace to help verify Soviet compliance with a new SALT treaty, it must ask Moscow's approval. On the face of it, this is startling behavior for an ally and fellow NATO member that presumably benefits from the greater stability and security being pursued in SALT. When you look more closely, however, it is confirming evidence that relations between the United States and its longtime partner in the eastern Mediterranean are in a state of near crisis. That is why diplomacy between them has become a matter of the bazaar.

The Turks are in a terrible state. World economic conditions have aggravated the pains of modernization to a point where they need prompt and huge infusions of outside aid to stay afloat now and to put their economy on a strong basis. To get the aid, however, they are being asked to accept the usual painful terms that international creditors, even friendly ones, enforce upon hard-pressed debtors. At the same time they are being asked, in regard to the vexing Cyprus question, for concessions that are entirely justifiable and even minimal in terms of Cyprus itself but which are offensive to Turkish nationalism, especially in its currently inflamed state. The Turks are being asked

to do all this while dealing with internal tensions of the most savage sort, and continuing to rule themselves by democratic means.

It is, then, unsurprising that Turkey is showing signs of the strain. This is most evident in its use of its strategic assets for bargaining with the United States. In truth, these assets are considerable: the airspace in which U-2s could fly, the four sites used for ground-based SALT-monitoring facilities, the NATO bases, Turkey's very loyalty to and membership in the Western alliance. The Turkish government wants various forms of economic and military cooperation, plus political reassurances and the satisfaction of being treated as a sovereign equal. It is not only a very expensive proposition but a politically delicate one as well.

And it is worth it. The Turks are difficult but they have shown by 30 years of security cooperation and by their efforts to maintain a democracy that they are very much a part of the West. If Turkish-American diplomacy borrows heavily from the ways of the bazaar, then it is not a bad idea to have relations based on mutual and hardheaded notions of self-interest. It is hard to exaggerate how trying the effort to keep the relationship on the track will be, but it is an effort that — on both sides — must be made.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Saudis and the Camp David 3

That master showman, Anwar Sadat, is talking about a fund-raising drive of a magnitude normally attempted in the United States only for Israel by the United Jewish Appeal. He could, he says, ask Congress for a further loan of \$525 million for the 50 American F-5E fighters that Saudi Arabia promised to buy for Egypt but now won't. He prefers instead to go on American television to solicit public contributions.

Absurd as it is, the idea, like so many Sadat inspirations, at least has dramatic value. It raises in optimistic form what is in fact a depressing predicament that Egyptians and Americans momentarily share: the high cost of Saudi Arabia's defection to the ranks of those opposed to Camp David.

The Saudis' cancellation of aid to Egypt is the most painful cut President Sadat has suffered since he signed the peace treaty with Israel. It means his new American aid merely replaces, rather than supplements, Saudi contributions. There are, of course, other cuts. Of 21 Arab League members, only Sudan, Oman, Yemen and Somalia still talk to him officially. And what once promised to be a formidable conservative grouping of Israel, Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states with the United States is now down to the Camp David Three.

With reason, the Carter administration clings to the belief that the Saudis still prefer the unthreatening Sadat to the unknown regime that might emerge in Egypt if he were toppled. Unreasonably, the administration seems to think that the less said, the less real the problem.

Most probably, the Saudis now believe they have more to fear from an open rupture with more radical Arab nations, like Iraq and Syria, who do not trust the peace with Israel, than from a cooler relationship with the United States. They think Americans have been weak in counteracting Soviet moves into the Middle East; ungrateful for Saudi

"moderation" in OPEC on the price of oil; careless with the value of the dollars the Saudis are accumulating, and unable to solve the Palestinian problem to their satisfaction.

So without burning their bridges to Washington, the Saudis have made camp on the other side. They feel sure that the United States would nonetheless rush to the rescue if their appeasement of radicals backfires. Their American connection has not been written off, merely taken for granted. And so it will be — until the United States has an energy policy that points to significant reductions in oil imports and until the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations show some promise.

America's dependence on Saudi Arabia at the moment is boundless. And it is not lessened by the Saudis' economic ties to the West; their oil exports can, perhaps, be reduced but the West's prosperity cannot be sacrificed in revenge.

If Sadat is right, the Saudis are now maneuvering — with France — to rid themselves of the dependence on Americans for which they volunteered when they bought 60 modern F-15 fighter planes for delivery in the early 1980s. They are said to be angling to buy the French Mirage 2000 fighter instead.

President Carter fought hard in Congress to arrange the F-15 sale, not out of friendship but to make the Saudis dependent on the United States for something — training, service and spare parts. That bit of American influence is even more important in the present atmosphere. Instead of striking back mindlessly at the Saudis, the United States needs to stand firmly by the plane deal and demand that France call off its Mirage peddlers. It is bad enough for a great power to be caught over the Saudi barrel. For an ally to exploit our predicament would be a clearly hostile act.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Bokassa the Bloody

The ranks of murderous governments have been thinned, mercifully, in recent months with the overthrow of Uganda's Idi Amin and Cambodia's Pol Pot. Now comes a gruesome report from Amnesty International concerning Emperor Bokassa I and schoolchildren in his Central African Empire.

Bokassa is the fellow who two years ago brought opulent Napoleonic trappings to his impoverished nation of less than 2 million. He is not quite in the same league as the former Ugandan and Cambodian dictators. His specialty is not genocide, merely brutal violence against the helpless.

This time his wrath was aroused by school-

children in his capital who objected to orders that they buy and wear uniforms. Their protests became disorderly, no doubt setting a bad example for the emperor's adult subjects, so soldiers rounded up several hundred students. Some were crammed into tiny cells and suffocated, others were struck down with stones and still others assaulted with bayonets and nail-studded clubs. In all, reports Amnesty, a hundred died.

Other societies know where to put people who think they are Napoleon. One day, perhaps, the Central African people will be free to do the same.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
May 17, 1904

NEW YORK — The Boston Advertiser commented in an editorial: "In Asia there are 825 million people, and they are for the most part exploited by two or three nations of Europe. If they have wearied of their burden, who can blame them for trying to shake it off? We believe in America for Americans, the continent belongs in Europe for Europeans. Is Asia for the Asiatics unreasonable?" On another subject, the New York Evening Post compared the Kaiser's bellicosity to that of certain Rough Riders, and discounted that of both as having no particular meaning.

Fifty Years Ago  
May 17, 1929

WASHINGTON — In a surprisingly emphatic statement today Secretary of State Stimson disavowed the International Reparations Bank and made it clear that the Hoover Administration is remaining just as aloof from the whole problem as ever. In a formal statement he said: "While we look with interest and sympathy upon the efforts being made by the committee of experts to suggest a solution for the settlement of the vexing question of German reparations, this Government does not desire to have any American officials participate either directly or indirectly."



## The Kurds: 'Orphans of the Universe'

By Andrew Borowiec

ANKARA — Their late leader, Gen. Mustafa Barzani, called them "the orphans of the universe." Today many Turkish officials regard the Kurds as a time bomb under the shaky foundations of modern Turkey.

If the Kurds, representing one fifth of Turkey's 45 million inhabitants, are indeed the country's time bomb, the government is doing little to defuse it. On the contrary, continuing repressive measures are merely exacerbating the problem. The ban on the Kurdish language, threats against those propagating it and a denial of Kurdish cultural heritage appear merely to be adding fuel to the simmering fire of Kurdish nationalism.

Officially, there are no Kurds in Turkey but merely "mountain Turks." Anxious to forge national unity, the founder of the Turkish republic, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, abrogated the Treaty of Sevrus which set up an independent Kurdish state. Three Kurdish uprisings — in 1925, 1931 and 1937 — were drowned in blood by the Turkish Army.

But the Kurdish dream has survived. Today it is kept alive by the turmoil sweeping the Kurdish areas in neighboring Iran, new rumblings of unrest in Iraq — and arms smuggled by extremist leftist movements to the poverty stricken Kurdish villages in eastern Turkey.

### Hidden Arms

Turkish security officials have reported uncovering a number of caches of weapons around Diyarbakir, a town many Kurds consider as the capital of future "Kurdistan."

Following the discoveries, Turkish garrisons in the area were reinforced. Diyarbakir is not merely the nerve center of Kurdish nationalism, it is also the site of a sensitive U.S. electronic surveillance complex which tracks Soviet missile launches from test sites.

It is in that area that Kurdish poverty is most striking; absentee landlords own almost a third of all arable land, some 60 percent of villages have no running water or electricity, and the illiteracy rate is about 70 percent.

These factors invariably have pushed many Kurds toward the extremist left. According to government sources, all arms shipped to the Kurdish area are of Soviet or Czechoslovak origin. At least three underground organizations claiming a free Kurdistan as their objective lean to the left.

There are, of course, hundreds of thousands of Kurds who have penetrated the fabric of Turkish society. About 50 Kurds serve in the Turkish parliament and many others hold government appointments.

### Remote Idea

For example, the Public Works Ministry has an inordinate proportion of Kurdish appointees simply because the minister, Serafettin Elci, is a Kurdish notable. At least two prominent Kurds held ministerial posts in recent governments. Ferit Melen who served as minister of defense between 1975 and 1977 and Kamran Inan, who headed the ministry of energy.

To these educated Kurds any idea of an independent Kurdish state seems remote if not totally unviable. But most would like to see official recognition of Kurdish cultural aspirations and heritage.

In this respect Premier Bulent Ecevit and his left-of-center government have followed their predecessors.

All efforts by Turkish Kurds to propagate their language and tradition are invariably described as "sedition." The written Kurdish language has been banned since 1924 although successive governments could do little to suppress the spoken language.

And it thrives not only in remote villages but in towns inhabited by Kurdish population. Frequently books and tapes in Kurdish are smuggled from Iran and Iraq and passed from household to household.

### 'Nightmare'

The Kurdish "nightmare" in the words of one Turkish official, has caused close cooperation between Turkish and Iraqi officials. Gen. Kenan Evren, Turkish chief of Staff, travelled to Bagdad last month where he reportedly drew up

a plan with the Iraqis to cope with potential Kurdish outbreaks in the sensitive frontier area.

The Kurds claim they number 16 million, about half of them in Turkey. Iran comes next with 5 million Kurds, then Iraq with 2.5 million. There are also sizable Kurdish concentrations in Syria and the Soviet Union but little Kurdish unrest was reported in recent years from these two countries.

The most prolonged and perhaps the bloodiest Kurdish uprising in recent years took place in Iraq. It was ended in 1975 when the Shah of Iran withdrew his support of Barzani, apparently under U.S. pressure. Barzani died in exile in Washington earlier this year.

Following the ouster of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi by the Islamic revolution in Iran, Kurds have begun to rise in that country.

Clashes between Kurdish factions and Iranian troops caused considerable concern to the Turkish government which fears a chain reaction.

The concern was such that instructions were given to the semi-official Anatolian news agency not to use the term "Kurdish insurgents" while reporting the Iranian events but merely to speak of "local incidents."

### Blond, Blue-Eyed

Of Indo-European origin, frequently blond and blue-eyed, the Kurds are enormously proud of their heritage. Most adhere to the Sunni sect of Islam but there is little strict religious observance.

The Kurds are united not only by language and tradition but also by centuries of struggle for independence, hitherto unrewarded.

The closest the Kurds have come to having a country of their own was in 1920, when the Treaty of Sevrus provided for a Kurdish state in the predominantly Kurdish areas of the collapsed Ottoman empire. The creation of the Turkish republic ended those aspirations.

The Kurds of Iran proclaimed an independent "republic" in 1946. Withdrawal of Soviet troops from the north of Iran led to a large-scale attack on the Kurdish separatists by the advancing Iranian army.

"No-one really cares what happens to the Kurds," Barzani said before his death. These were the bitter words of a defeated leader. Many Kurds do appear to care and their wrath and exasperation are adding yet another problem to Turkey's tangled difficulties.

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## A Spasm of Pessimism

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Nothing fundamental has changed in this country in the last few weeks, but suddenly the mood seems different: more confused, quarrelsome, and pessimistic. The basic facts about fuel, food, prices, jobs and politics remain about the same — that is to say, not very good — but the public perception of the facts has changed from indifference and irritation to anxiety.

What is it that has brought about this turn in the public mind? It is, I think, not only a lack of gas, but a lack of trust among the people in the leadership of their institutions and in one another; and therefore, a tendency to assume the worst.

We see the effects of this suspicious psychology in the scramble for gasoline. The supply is about the same now in the country as a whole as it was a month ago, but the temporary shortage in California, dramatized by the pictures on national television, has put unusual demands on the supply system elsewhere in the nation. Now the reserves in the rest of the country are being drained into tens of millions of cars, whose frustrated owners are lining up to fill their tanks and adding to the shortages they fear the worst.

### Lots of Blame

The people blame "Washington." The president blames the Congress. The Congress blames the president. The president accuses the oil companies of gouging the public for windfall profits. The oil companies blame the administration for regulating them too much. Sen. Kennedy blames Carter for not regulating them enough. Everybody around here seems suspicious of everybody else, with some particular villains — the OPEC coun-

tries, and particularly Secretary of Energy Schlesinger, who is even blamed for making pipe smoking unpopular.

This contentious and conspiratorial atmosphere these days extends to other fields. It took 30 years to arrange a compromise peace between Israel and Egypt, but the exaggerated expectations of what was accomplished by that historical event are now being overshadowed by what was not accomplished — by the cost of the settlement, by the vicious reaction of Saudi Arabia toward Egypt, and by the continuing and inevitable economic problems of Egypt and Israel.

Likewise, the reaction here to the conclusion of a second strategic arms agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, after seven years of hard bargaining, has produced no sense of achievement. It hasn't even introduced a careful analysis of the main question: whether the United States would be more secure with a SALT treaty or without it. Instead, we are having a bitter debate about the treaty's shortcomings, influenced and envenomed by partisan politics.

All this dramatizes, and exaggerates, the national and international problems that are admittedly serious, but also emphasizes the negative — and erodes the natural confidence of the American people.

Actually, the divisions in the nation today are not as critical as they seem in the political arguments in the Congress or the headlines of the press or the sudden flashes of conflict on the TV screen. It is of course the duty of the opposition leaders in the Congress to oppose, to question, and to compel answers to their doubts. But this conceals the larger area of agreement that exists

on most fundamental political issues in Washington.

For example, the seven Republican candidates for the presidency are obviously not going along with President Carter now on his SALT agreement with the Soviet Union. They haven't even seen the text of the proposed treaty, and have honest doubts about its meaning.

### Hedging Bets

They are all hedging their bets, waiting for the developments in the Middle East and for the outcome of next month's summit meeting between Presidents Carter and Brezhnev in Vienna. Even if they agreed with Carter, they probably wouldn't say so, for these arguments will go on for months, and it is their express doubts that get them invited on the national TV talk shows, where they get free time and get their faces and ideas before the public.

The name of the political game here now is publicity. Kennedy knows that the Congress will not approve his appeals for much larger taxes on the oil companies' windfall profits, or his national health insurance plan. But he believes, with some justification, that these will be major political issues in the 1980s, and meanwhile he is sort of supporting the president while challenging him for the headlines and the cameras.

So everything for the time being is a little mixed up here. Carter is moving to the right, to the dismay of the liberal Democratic power centers that helped elect him, and even Ronald Reagan in his conversation with Bill Moyers on Public Television this week, sounded a little more moderate in his appeals for voters in the middle.

It could even be argued that this is not all too bad. The gas-crunch was bound to come, and the long lines of cars in California, have at least made the people pay attention to the problem of conservation that Carter has been trying to dramatize, without success, for years.

Nothing that has happened in the last few weeks has created a crisis but rather has merely brought the facts to the surface of public attention. The problems of fuel, of arms control and of the Middle East remain but they are probably more manageable than most people seem to think.

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## Doubts Stir Over Voting In Rhodesia

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — There is not one reason why UN mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia should be lifted or why the Muzorewa government should be recognized, if and when it takes office.

It is not just that it would hand the southern part of Africa to Soviet influence on a plate. It is not just that it would prolong the war.

It is quite simply that there is an increasing amount of evidence that last month's election, which gave Bishop Abel Muzorewa his parliamentary majority, was not, as is commonly understood by the phrase, fair and free.

A few weeks before the election Clare Palley, a law professor from the University of Kent, who is known for her work on Northern Ireland, went out to Rhodesia to write a report for the Catholic Institute for International Relations. What she saw then in a country she knows well — she had observed four previous Rhodesian elections — compelled her to write that "with a civil war raging, with the suppression of opposition to the internal settlement combined with censorship and the banning of publications condemning the internal settlement, there can be no proof of acceptability of the constitution by the African population as a whole."

She noted too, the way the election was being organized: the enfranchising of migrant workers from neighboring countries; the decision by the election directorate to interpret any mark, cross, tick, circle or otherwise as a vote, and the corollary, the refusal of the authorities to allow any campaign for spoiling ballots, the vast amounts of money pouring in from South Africa to fund Muzorewa's campaign; the use of religious chicanery by the bishop's party (James Chikere, his deputy: "I'll call on the top 10 mediums of the country and they will never allow that I'm not returned 'to this Parliament'"); and the use of 240 mobile polling stations whose routes were known only to authorities.

A new report published today picks up where Palley left off. It is the work of a British parliamentary human rights group led by a member of the House of Lords, Lord Chitnis, who monitored the campaign and election over a period of 18 days. Unlike most of the observers and journalists, they broke with the organized tours and flights. They used nongovernment transport, their own interpreters and informal network. In the main, missionaries. Crisscrossing the country they took no small risk with their lives.

The following points in their report stand out:

- Those who wanted to campaign for a boycott of the election were not allowed to voice their opinion. "Throughout the entire time of our visit we did not hear a single dissenting voice in the press, on the radio, on TV, or at meetings."
- The atmosphere of violence, the degree of military mobilization, every white Rhodesian under 60 called up, made dissent, including nonappearance at the polls, a rarity. "The security forces can now hold their own courts. These courts will have the power to sentence people to gaol and death" (quoting a government pamphlet).
- More than 50 percent of the African voters were in areas under the control of the administration or military. "We heard reports that employees have been threatened with the loss of ration cards. We asked a presiding officer how he knew the voters had the necessary residence qualifications since he was not asking for any form of identification and he told us that it was left up to the white farmers to decide who was eligible. Not surprisingly there was a clear correlation between a high poll and areas where there was a concentration of security forces."

How true does this report ring? It certainly has a different tone and set of conclusions from the ones prepared by observers from Freedom House in New York or the British Conservative Party. But it is closest to the private observations of the British and the U.S. governments. They chose not to have official observers but used their usual unofficial and clandestine sources. By and large these reported that although the actual mechanics of voting were fair and free, for example, there was no ballot box stuffing, the atmosphere of intimidation was such as to produce a high poll and a pro-Muzorewa vote.

Rhodesia needs more than any other single thing a fair and free election. The April poll was not it. Wishing or pretending it was will only make the day when it could be even more distant.

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12 Month Stock	Sls	Close	Chge Prev	12 Month Stock	Sls	Close	Chge Prev	12 Month Stock	Sls	Close	Chge Prev
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Sales figures are unofficial

a—New Year's low; u—New Year's High.

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**(Continued from Back Page)**

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# Trailing 2-0, Canadiens Come Back for 6-2 Victory

By Gerald Eskenazi

MONTREAL, May 16 (NYT) — With the sort of performance that has helped drap their building with Stanley Cup pennants, the Montreal Canadiens added another theatrical moment here last night by spotting the New York Rangers an early 2-0 lead and then routing them, 6-2, to even their Stanley Cup final playoffs at one victory apiece. The series resumes in Madison Square Garden in New York tomorrow night.

The game marked the first time in 15 playoff games this year the New Yorkers were beaten in regulation time. They had lost three other games in overtime.

But it also marked still another playoff appearance for Ken Dryden, the goalie who was supposed to have been replaced only to have his backup get beamed during the pregame warmups.

It was more than hockey — it was an improbable drama played in front of 17,024 fans who believe that La Crosse Stanley is their right by inheritance. Here was Dryden, who had performed in 65 successive playoff games. He was just a few minutes away from being replaced by Michel (Bunny) Larocque, who had been nominated to start.

But Larocque, the fans' favorite, was hit in the head by a practice shot from Doug Risebrough. He collapsed, and his teammates swarmed around him.

Most of the fans are French-Canadian and they wanted the French-Canadian Larocque to start in goal. Instead, they got Dryden.

They booed Dryden from the moment he entered the ice — and the boo reached a crescendo on the first Ranger shot, by Anders Hedberg, which spun past the goalie and into the net. So did the third shot, by Ron Dugan, and before 7 minutes had been played the Flying Frenchmen were stalled and trailing, 2-0.

There was something old-fashioned about the way the Canadiens built a 5-2 edge going into the final period. However, they didn't look like the old Canadiens so much as they looked like the old clutch-and-grabbers of hockey, the Toronto Maple Leafs.

For the Canadiens were hitting violently, bringing ooh's and ah's from a crowd that normally appreciates the beau geste rather than the body check.

First, they peppered John Davidson as he hasn't been bothered in weeks. They swarmed around him and for the first time since the Flyers' series he was leaving rebounds in front as shot after shot boomed in.

Finally, a lateral pass from Mar-

io Tremblay went in off Yvon Lambert's skate soon after Dugan's shot, and then Guy Lafleur stroked a backhander up and over Davidson. A few minutes later Bob Gainey shot home the puck on a breakaway, getting it between the huge Davidson's pads.

In and Out  
Steve Shutt, who had seen his earlier shot land behind Davidson only to hit the post and bounce out, gave the Canadiens a 4-2 edge in the second period when he stole the disk from Phil Esposito, moved in, shot, saw it blocked, but then fell over Mike McEwen and nudged it home.

Late in the period the Canadiens took a bigger lead as Jacques Lemaire scored their first power-play goal of the two games. They failed on eight previous chances.

With that big edge, and the final goal by Mark Napier in the third period, the crowd could have fun with the little things, such as saves by Dryden. Now, suddenly, he became their hero.

Yet, a few hours earlier, Scotty Bowman, the Canadiens' coach, explained that he had benched Dryden because of his recent play. Dryden was replaced in the final period of the opener last Sunday after trailing, 4-1.

"With the goals he gave the Rangers," said Bowman, "it meant that Kenny gave up 13 goals in his last eight periods. That's an average of five goals a game. That's too much."

WHA Playoffs

Championship Series (Best of Seven)  
May 11—Montreal 3, Edmonton 1  
May 12—Montreal 3, Edmonton 2  
May 13—Edmonton 3, Montreal 2  
May 14—Edmonton 3, Montreal 1  
May 15—Edmonton 3, Montreal 1  
May 16—Edmonton 3, Montreal 1  
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Art Buchwald

## Unleaded Fantasy: Service at Station

WASHINGTON — Man and woman cannot live by bread alone. All of us need fantasies to keep us going, particularly when we're trying to fall asleep. Some people have difficulty coming up with a good fantasy, so as a public service I shall provide one which has worked for me for the past two weeks. You are all welcome to steal it.

I am driving along a highway and I notice that my gas tank is getting close to the "Empty" mark. Up ahead I see a gas station with 16 pumps. It is all lit up in beautiful colors. There is a large sign which says: "Unleaded Gasoline 27 Cents a Gallon — With Free Car Wash."



Buchwald

I pull into the vacant station. A man in a spic and span blue uniform with starched hat rushes out from his office and says, "Welcome, sir. I was afraid I wouldn't have a customer this evening. How may I serve you?"

"I would like a full tank of unleaded gasoline, please."

"Yes, sir," he salutes me smartly. "We have the best that money can buy. Would you like a cup of coffee while I'm filling you up? It's on the house."

"That's very kind of you," I say. "Black with two lumps of sugar."

The attendant gives me a steaming cup of coffee and puts the nozzle into my tank.

"Would you care to use the rest-

room? We have shaving equipment, hair lotion, combs and cologne if you'd like to freshen up."

"Thank you very much. I might just do that."

"In the meantime," the attendant says, "I'll check your oil, your battery and fill your tires with the correct pressure of air. Is there anything else you would like me to do?"

"I wouldn't be mad if you checked the oil filter," I say.

"I would be delighted, sir."

I go into the washroom and clean up and then return to my car.

\*\*\*

The attendant, with a big smile on his face, says, "I took the liberty, sir, of putting your automobile through the car wash so you wouldn't have to wait."

"That's very decent of you," I say.

"I also vacuumed the inside of your car and washed your floor mats for you."

"Why thank you, my good man. Here is a dollar bill for your kindness."

"I'm sorry, sir, but we are not permitted to take tips. We get our satisfaction from making our customers happy. Will this be cash or a charge?"

"Cash. But I only have a \$20 bill."

"That's no problem, sir. I'll be glad to make change. Since you have purchased 10 gallons of gasoline, you have the choice of a complete set of dishes or a copper frying pan or a new set of golf clubs."

"I think I'll take the golf clubs."

"Very good. I'll put them in the trunk. We also have a fire engine for your child, or would you prefer a computerized football game?"

"The fire engine will do."

"Here it is. And here are your green stamps. You get a bonus of 30 for purchasing unleaded gasoline."

\*\*\*

"I must say you have a very smooth operation here."

"Our job is to sell gas, and if we can induce you to come back, then we feel all the trouble we've gone to will not have been in vain. We're in a very competitive business, and since people can buy unleaded gasoline anywhere, we have to make them believe that we're the best."

We shake hands and I start off on the highway. A few miles down the road I pass another gas station with a large sign: "Free Massage With Purchase of One Quart of Oil."

By this time I am blissfully asleep.

Califano, an informed smoker, offered Shawn the trip during a tour of Scarborough High School in February.

HOUSTON (UPI) — A high school girl promised a trip to Washington by Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano if she quit smoking for six months has decided she would rather smoke than travel.

"I could have quit for good, but I didn't want to," said Shawn Gallo-way, 16. "It's something to do with my hands. Anyway, I didn't care about that trip to begin with. I know it's gonna hurt me," she said, "but then you only live once. You might as well live it good. Cigarettes keep me company when I'm bored. There's nothing else better to do."

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The start of the first Gordon Bennett balloon race from the Tuileries gardens in Paris in 1906.

## Gordon Bennett Balloon Race Revived

By Mary Blume

PARIS (IHT) — On May 26, weather permitting, 17 balloons from 10 countries will rise from a parking lot adjacent to the docked Queen Mary in California and will wait off in competition for the Gordon Bennett International Trophy, named after James Gordon Bennett Jr., the expatriate American whose eccentricities included driving stark naked up the Champs-Élysées with his coach and pair, creating this newspaper in 1887 and founding an international balloon race in 1906.

The balloon that goes farthest before falling down is the winner — farthest in any direction since balloons of necessity go pretty much where the wind blows.

The race, now revived after a hiatus of 41 years, was traditionally held in the country that won it the previous year. Poland should have been the venue in 1939, but World War II intervened. Visas and political red tape being what they are, it seemed best to hold the race in Long Beach, Calif., instead. Poland will be competing, as will Austria, Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany and the United States, which has won the race nine times.

A new trophy (the last one got lost) has been designed by Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist Paul Conrad and will be donated by the International Herald Tribune as a "survivors banquet" tentatively scheduled (everything connected with ballooning is tentative) for May 29.

Each balloon carries a two-man team, except for the outside Swiss and French entries, which will carry three. They will also carry radios, radar reflectors and waterproof pouches containing Gordon Bennett covers — special stamps bearing Bennett's choler features that will be sold to help defray costs.

Stamp Covers

Each balloon carries a two-man team, except for the outside Swiss and French entries, which will carry three. They will also carry radios, radar reflectors and waterproof pouches containing Gordon Bennett covers — special stamps bearing Bennett's choler features that will be sold to help defray costs.

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Stamp Covers

The race has been organized by Tom Heinkeimer, an aerospace research scientist who started ballooning while taking his doctorate in France and was co-pilot of the 1975 Malcolm Forbes attempt to cross the Atlantic in a 1,000-foot-tall cluster of 13 balloons attached to a gondola. The device reached an altitude of three inches before being wrecked by a gust of wind.

Maxie Anderson and Ben Abruzzo, two of the three conquerors of the Atlantic who made their triumphant crossing in Double Eagle II last August, will be in the race and are expected to dazzle everyone with their technology. Expecting to dazzle everyone with their technology. Expecting to dazzle everyone with their technology. Expecting to dazzle everyone with their technology.

Mr. Cooper is basically a hot air balloon man. "I hope to get my gas pilot's license after this escapade," he says. Hot air balloons are noisy and cheap to run. Hot air balloons are noisy and cheap to run. Hot air balloons are noisy and cheap to run.

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## PEOPLE

Charge of Cowardice Valued at \$300,000

A San Diego jury has

former San Diego Charge

Williams \$300,000 in damages

cause he was called a coward

book written by a team

trial. In the book, "The Nij

Session," Dr. Arnold Mande

that other considered

"chickenshit," indicating

afraid to catch passes in the

of the field where receivers

ten hit hard by defensive

Dr. Mandell, former co-

of the psychiatry department

University of California's

ego campus, was a consult

for the Chargers in 19

1973 and later wrote the

about professional football

about 7,000 copies. After

was waived by the Char

1973, he made the all-pro

the now-defunct World

League and later started

Pittsburgh Steelers in the

A Connecticut man

in his eye on a cork

champagne bottle at his

reception filed a \$2-million

against the Taylor Wine Co.

Hurwitz of Cheshire,

accused the Hammondspor

firm of negligence and

warranty in the July 23, 197

dent. Hurwitz's attorney,

Mandaker, said that the

filing around the cork had

moved into the bottle place

ice bucket. As Hurwitz

the bucket, the cork pop

striking him in the eye, the

said, Mandaker said Hurw

penter, "suffered perman

injury."

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Stanley Dragoti, director

hit